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NOTICE.

A mistake was made in General Secretary
Turley's letter last month. The letter states
that the special rate to Cincinnati is one
fare plus 25 cents, instead of one and one-
third fare plus 25 cents, which is the rate
granted by the railroads.



We will meet over the Rhine in Cincin-
nati.



From where did the Chicago Employers'
Association get its inspiration to annihilate
the Teamsters' Union? From Colorado?



Boom the label. Buy nothing but label
goods, but don't forget that we have a label
of our own. Boom it! Boost it! Push it!



The great daily papers admit that both
sides are wrong in Colorado. The mine own-
ers are wrong because they are wrong, and
the unions are wrong because it would not
do to place the blame altogether on the
shoulders of capital, even if that is where it
belongs.



The Citizens' Industrial Association of St.
Louis through its official organ, informs the
world at large that a strike exists among
the livery drivers of St. Louis. It has been
going on for some weeks, and, according
to the organ of the association, the livery-
men and undertakers have not been affected
in the least.

They have secured all the drivers they
need and their business has gone on as
usual.

Funny, isn't it? Their business is just the
same as usual, but some of them had to sell

part of their stock, and it was bought by men who are fair to the union, and bought at a bargain. Funny, isn't it?

* * *

The Cincinnati convention is to be the most important one in the history of our organization. See that your local is represented.

♣ ♣ ♣

The indications are that we will have a large number of delegates present in Cincinnati when the chairman calls the convention to order. It is hoped that when the convention adjourns there will be new laws made which will strengthen our organization and make it the grandest in the labor movement.

Our union is a young one, born of spirit and determination found to exist in a class of men whom older heads in the organized labor world were prone to look upon as impossibilities. None but the teamster could even dream of such a thing as a teamsters' union. To ourselves we owe the fact of our existence. It rests with us to maintain that existence.

We have a number of changes to make in our constitution before it becomes the firm rock on which we can stand. When we get together in Cincinnati let us set ourselves to the task before us, work with a will, so that when we have done we may show the world its grandest labor union.

♣ ♣ ♣

If there is any truth in the report that the Chicago Employers' Association intends to wage war on the Chicago locals when their contracts expire, we are indeed sorry to hear it. We do not want trouble. It is, and always has been the aim of our organization to prevent friction between its members and their employers. We have been successful in the past. Though we have had some strikes, the number of them is small compared with the working agreements we have secured for our local unions through peaceable methods.

The Chicago Employers' Association is not an association of employers of teamsters, and if there is any truth in the report that it is going to give battle to the I. B. of T., it is going out of its way to look for trouble.

The Chicago locals do not expect any great things will result from this threat. But it has been said that "Forewarned is

forearmed" and "thrice armed is he who has his cause just." * * *

PLEASURE IN STORE FOR DELEGATES.

If the delegates attending the convention fail to enjoy themselves it will not be through any fault of the local committee. The committee consisting of Brothers John Mullin, Pete Heffern and J. E. Longstreet have been hard at work for some time getting things ready for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. They have made arrangements for a trolley party to Chester Park on the night of August 3, and promise that all who care to take advantage of it will have a good time.

Local No. 164 is to have its 3d annual picnic at Manhattan Park Sunday, August 7, and invites all delegates to be present.

The boys of 164 are a jolly lot, and will do all in their power to make it pleasant for the visitors.

♣ ♣ ♣

We hear sometimes that a trust is nothing more than a union of employers, and they can see no difference between it and a union of wage earners.

There is a difference. The trust "union" benefits a few; the wage-earners union benefits all.

Within three years necessities of life have gone up from 20 to 33 per cent., while wages have increased only from 10 to 15 per cent.

Where has the public benefited by this success of the trust "union?"

The wage-earner is the circulator of money. He is the consumer through which the trusts derive their profits. We say the trusts, for the small dealer, although he advances his prices, has to pay the difference for his goods.

How can the dealer be expected to dispose of his goods when the cost has advanced double the increase of the purchasing power?

Though wages have increased from 10 to 15 per cent. the necessities of life are farther away than they were before.

If those figures were reversed, or even made to balance, there would be a different condition of affairs.

The dealer would find a better market for his goods; the consumer would be able to purchase food stuffs that he now looks upon as luxuries and is compelled to abstain from.

The workingman would be able to live

better; he could clothe his family properly, and would be in a position to enjoy some of the comforts of life.

The small dealer looks to the working class for his support. With the wage-earner in a position to purchase all the necessities of life, the small dealer stands some chance for success, and success with him means success for the wholesaler, and all the way up and down the line of business.

The object of labor unions is to better the working conditions and increase the purchasing power just enough to bring about the above results.

Their object is not to reach out and grab the earth, and parcel it out among a handful of men. That is the object of the other "union," and that is the difference they can not see.



The Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis has issued the first copy of its official organ, the Citizens' Industrial Exponent. It is an eighteen-page magazine, consisting chiefly of advertisements and hot air. One of its principal editorials, under the heading, "Boycotting the Blind," goes on to state that the labor unions of Oakland, Cal., had placed the boycott on all brooms made at the institute of the blind at Berkeley. We publish the editorial as it appeared in the Exponent, and also an editorial from the San Francisco Labor Clarion, which places the matter before all in its true light:

Boycotting the Blind.

All of the wholesale merchants of Sacramento dealing in brooms have combined in sending an order to the blind broom makers in the Home for Adult Blind at Oakland for 225 dozen brooms. This is a direct result of the appeal issued by the blind broom makers recently that they were being boycotted by the labor unions and were being deprived of the opportunity to market their product.

Although their brooms have never been sold in Sacramento, the wholesalers say they will create a steady demand for the product of the blind workers.—From the Citizens' Industrial Exponent.

And now read the other side:

Tried on Baseless Rumor and Condemned.

During the latter part of last April, what purported to be an appeal to the public by the inmates of the Home for the Adult Blind

at Berkeley, appeared in the press and excited considerable comment. The essence of the document was a charge that the labor unions were boycotting the brooms made by the inmates of the home, thereby depriving these unfortunates of the opportunity of pursuing the only vocation which they were capable of following. The publication of the pathetic appeal of the blind men was the signal for a general onslaught on labor unions in the press, the truth of the statements made in the name of the blind apparently being unquestioned.

The indignation expressed by the critics of labor unionism was richly merited—if the charge made was true. It was not true, however, and formal denial was made by the Broom Makers' Union of this city in a resolution which was given to the press, and a copy transmitted to the board of directors of the home for the blind. In Oakland the boycott charge was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce and the central labor body, these organizations appointing committees to jointly investigate the matter. At the very outset it was found that there was no truth in the charge of boycotting, and a public statement to that effect was made by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The final report of this joint investigating committee confirmed the preliminary statement that no boycott against the brooms made by the blind existed. Notwithstanding the conclusiveness of the evidence, thus publicly furnished, of the falsity of the charge of boycotting the blind made against the labor unions, not one of the editors whose indignation was excited to fever heat by the blind men's "appeal" has been fair enough to declare that his criticism of the unions in this instance was not warranted by the facts.

Without doubt, this odious charge will keep going the rounds until it becomes threadbare, and will form the text for many tirades against labor unions and "their methods."—San Francisco Labor Clarion, June 18.

The policy of the Citizens' Industrial Association is, by its lies, to create a prejudice against labor unions and some of those lies would put Satan to shame.



The Retail Clerks' International Union now numbers 60,000, and has recently been increasing at the rate of 4,000 a month,

THE OPEN SHOP QUESTION.

By William English Walling, in *The Independent*.

The whole employing class of the United States is lining up for a new campaign against the unions. In this fight it is backed by the press, the middle classes, public opinion generally, and the highest labor arbitration tribunal in the country. The struggle is momentous. It will decide not only the industrial, but the social and political future of the United States. If the employers' campaign is successful, it means the elimination of the trade unions as a factor in American industry. If it fails, nothing short of direct government control can prevent the unions' steady progress toward industrial domination.

Employers are almost completely organized for the fight. The public has not realized how much has been accomplished since the coal strike. The organized manufacturers and contractors are no longer alone. They are supported by commercial interests, railroads and banks. Evidence of their co-operation can be seen on every side. In Chicago and St. Louis emergency funds of \$1,000,000 are ready for immediate use. The banks, I was told by an officer of the St. Louis Association, are at the bottom of that organization. In Chicago the railroads played a similar part. The Chicago Employers' Association grew up out of the freight handlers' strike. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad furnishes one of its first organizers and the great commercial interests the other three. Recently a transcontinental railroad conveyed strike breakers from New York to San Francisco at an \$11 rate at the request of a powerful employers' association. The movement is spreading from city to city. Since Philadelphia and New York joined the fold a few weeks ago, every important city has its powerful federation of employers' associations. Some time ago associations were formed in most of the important national industries, and now every trade which has not already been formed into a trust is organized to deal with labor. All of these associations, local or national, industrial or federated, with one or two exceptions, are moving openly or secretly to force the unions to the open shop. But the open shop, say the unions, means an open warfare against organized labor.

Until this new issue arose public opinion,

outside of the Eastern money centers, was largely on the union side. During the anthracite strike the great majority of newspapers leaned to the miners. They favored the "recognition of the union" and the trade agreement. Under the mistaken assumption that the open shop means nothing more than equal treatment for union and non-union men public opinion has veered around and now stands almost solidly opposed to the organization of labor. Nearly every one of the great city newspapers has become a partisan of the open ship. Under their leadership the business, professional and salaried classes, and the whole farming community, have been lined up in favor of a proposition which, whatever may be said by its advocates, puts the very existence of the unions in the employers' hands.

Fortunately an official interpretation of the open shop has been given to us by the highest labor arbitration court which we have ever had—a court appointed by the president of the United States and accepted by the nation. The anthracite coal strike commission was not only our most important labor arbitration board, but it has left behind it the most important "trade agreement" in industry. The commission's award was, of course, in general terms, and first of all provided for an umpire to decide disputes arising under it. Col. Carroll D. Wright, head of the Bureau of Labor, has been appointed umpire.

The anthracite commission decided for an open shop. In a recent decision that has alarmed and antagonized the whole labor movement, Colonel Wright defines the open shop as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the employer has a perfect right to employ and discharge men in accordance with the conditions of his industry; that he is not obliged to give any cause for discharge. * * * This right to discharge must be maintained. Any other view of the case * * * would compel employers to employ men whether they had work for them or not, and whether the men were competent or not, and would thus stagnate business and work to the injury of all other employers."

President Roosevelt in his letter of July 14 last, written during the Miller controversy, says, "I heartily approve of the award and judgment by the commission appointed by me."

President Roosevelt approves of the award of the anthracite commission. His appointee, Commissioner Wright, shows that this award has as its very basis the right to discharge without cause. The right to discharge without cause is the feature of the open shop against which the unions will fight to the last ditch. The local union of the mine workers where Mr. Wright's decision was given, was disintegrated through the employers' insidious attacks, until finally the national executive board of which Mr. Mitchell is the head, withdrew its charter in disgust.

To admit the right to discharge without cause is, the unions believe, to sign their own death warrant. If the employer can discharge a man "who does not suit him," to quote Colonel Wright again, he can discharge a union man for the simple reason that he is a union man. Nor is the employers' promise not to discriminate sufficient. To fall back on the promise of the employer is to bring the workman back to the same condition of servile dependence he occupied when he had to ask for better wages as an individual favor, instead of demanding them through his union as a right.

The employer who can "discharge without cause" can deprive the workman of his means of subsistence and the union of its members. No organization can continue to exist longer than it is able to protect its individual members from outside attack. For a "labor" organization to protect its members it must first of all keep them at work. To a union man permanently out of a job a union card is a bit of pasteboard and a union agreement for better wages is not worth the paper on which it is written.

The employer who can "discharge without cause" has the power to use war measures in times of peace. By locking out union men one at a time he can wage a quiet war of extermination as effective as, and much less expensive than, a general lockout. Under arbitration and the trade agreement he can do exactly what he does in an open fight—he can wield against the unions the whole reserve army of labor, the great body of the unorganized and the unemployed.

This is why the unions say the open shop is an open fight against labor, and why men like Organizer Fitzpatrick of Chicago, who put 75,000 members into the unions there in

a single year, believe that fire must be fought with fire.

"We favor," he tells me, "the abolition of all agreements and arbitration wherever we have been forced to accept the open shop. The employers promised not to discriminate. But they had no sooner begun to adopt the open shop than we saw the wholesale discharge of union men. * * * What is the use of having agreements with men who are stabbing you in the back?" The open shop agreement gives one of the contracting parties, the employer, power to annihilate the other contracting party.

With the open shop discrimination against union men is general, though often indirect. One of the most eminent and conservative employers in the country told me that he never discharged an agitator who was a good workman at the time of the foreman's complaint. "I always wait," he said, "until the fellow gives me some other excuse." Other discrimination is less veiled. In the bulletins of the Metal Trades' Association are accounts of many employers' movements. Where the open shop obtains, the secretaries almost invariably boast of the decreasing membership of the unions. The same men who are openly making every effort to disrupt the unions are the most ardent advocates of the open shop.

That discrimination is general is shown by the means employers have adopted to reap the fruits of the open shop. Employers' associations are everywhere installing the employment bureau. By this means the employees of all the members of an association are registered and their records, including always their records as unionists, are kept. In each shop the employer naturally gives every preference to loyal and obedient non-union men. By means of the employment bureau these same loyal individuals may be preferred by the associated employers in the distribution of jobs in the season when work is scarce. The union workmen may find themselves not only discriminated against while employed, but given employment in inverse ratio to their loyalty to their union. The employment bureau gives a whole industry the information, the means and the opportunity for discrimination against union men.

Lincoln said "this country can not remain half slave and half free." The unions have

found that an industry can not remain half non-union and half union. If the industry is already unionized, if all or nearly all the men in it are members of the union, there is no objection to the open shop. The unions can not be broken when there are no non-union men. They can not be broken if employers agree not to replace union by non-union men and then live up to this agreement. Under such conditions also the unions have no objection to the open shop. The making of new converts to the union will soon unionize the trade. The molders employed by the Stove Defense Association have, with the full consent of the employers, organized all but two of the sixty-four shops. This may not be the union shop, but it is the very thing to which employers object. It is the unionization of industry. Employers are taking a final stand against the unionization of industry by fighting the battle of the non-union men.

"When the unions have 6,000,000 members," says John Mitchell, "instead of 3,000,000, they will be not twice but four times as strong as they are at the present time." Industry unionized, employers feel, would mean industry in the hands of the unions. The employer would find his occupation gone. No refuge would be left save an appeal to the government. An appeal to the government is an appeal to the farmers and the middle class.

Even this might not serve. Doubtless the farming and middle classes would take measures to protect themselves as consumers. But is there reason to suppose that they would be inclined to confer benefits on a class which had lost its economic power?

What is to be the result? One thing is clear. In dealing with labor employers will act as a unit. They have already united on the open shop. The open shop leads to the employment bureau, the employment bureau to the national labor bureau. The blacklist will be practiced on a national scale. The unions also will act not locally and by separate trades, but nationally and in concert. The sympathetic lockout they will fight with the sympathetic strike. To the national blacklist they will reply with the national strike. Labor conflicts are to become a community affair. The most vital concern of the nation is to be the labor question.

THE NON-UNIONIST.

By Isolating Himself He Interferes With Labor Progress.

The point that it is probably most frequently made against the union attitude toward non-members is that if the workman has the right to belong to the union he likewise has the same right to refrain from belonging, says Henry White, secretary of the Garment Workers. Hence it is inferred that union men in refusing to work with non-union men are trespassing upon the rights of the latter.

Now, the truth of the dictum itself no one will essay to dispute, for it is evident that if a workman has the right to join he has an equal right not to join, but the inference from the dictum is not well founded. In refusing to join the others, who will say that the non-unionist will not suffer the consequences of his act? That is the point. There is no question about the rights of the non-unionist. Neither can there be a question about the right of the unionist to refrain from working with him. Like all rights, this right to join or not to join is the same as the right to freedom.

Because I am free and equal it does not follow that I can wantonly disregard the freedom and equality of others, and in order to avoid doing so I must place myself in right relation to others. So the non-unionist by insisting upon his freedom in the matter of not joining the union interferes with the freedom of his fellow workers, which is conserved only by united action. He is therefore called upon to adjust his freedom to the freedom of those with whose welfare he is bound up. By isolating himself he interferes with their progress, and the strongest advocate of the rights of the non-unionist would not hold that unionists must wait until he gets ready to move with them.

In considering questions, therefore, of the freedom of the non-member we cannot ignore the community of interests of the workers. The fact is that their liberty depends upon their combined action, and without it they would be at a hopeless disadvantage and their individual rights a mockery. It does not follow that the non-unionist has no rights that the unionist is bound to respect, but that the non-union

man can not expect considerate treatment at the hands of those whose efforts of self-improvement he helps to thwart.



WAGE OF THE WORKERS.

Employers Exhorted to Exercise Reasonable Liberality.

The following from the National Civic Federation Monthly Review, is of interest both to workers and employers:

The day and the hour are here when the employer can display to his own advantage and to the country's good a spirit of reasonable liberality in his attitude toward the payment of the employed. The record of lower market prices, decreasing consumption of products, lighter transportation, reduced wages and economies in the number of workmen employed in improvements, enlargements or in new construction testifies that the industries of the country, broadly speaking, have slackened in activity and that commercial conditions are upon a lower level than they have occupied during a time of some inflation, though not without the real substance of genuine prosperity.

The time is peculiarly favorable for the exercise of self restraint by employers in compelling wage reductions. Conservative leaders of the unions have shown upon their part a growing spirit of reasonableness and a wholesome inclination to fair dealing. The movement of conciliation, for harmonious relations, for industrial peace, has gained breadth and strength because of this prevalent spirit of its leaders throughout the ranks of organized labor. There is no doubt that the manifestation of the spirit has had its moderating effect upon the general attitude of public opinion toward the unions. These are influences that work for the common weal. They are impalpable, but nevertheless real assets in the total public welfare. They are elements that, properly encouraged and nourished, will become factors powerful among all the others that count for a return of the flood tide of industrial activity and commercial prosperity.

The employer who realizes this situation and tempers his treatment of the employed with a measure of discretion in enforcing economies, and perhaps with an explanation of their necessity when they are imperative, will not only strengthen his in-

dividual position, but will contribute to the benefit in the long run of his entire industry and to the harmony that is essential to national health. It is a time to keep in mind the truth that the natural law of supply and demand should be modified in its operation between human beings by a due regard for the burdens that are made heavier by every decrease in the earnings of toil. This higher motive is re-enforced by the fact that reasonable altruism has one of its roots in selfishness—that is, broadly speaking, generosity, like honesty, is the best policy.



THE RUIN OF A GREAT STATE.

What the Citizens' Alliance Is Doing for Colorado.

The Cleveland Citizen prints the following extract from a letter written by a special correspondent of the Sacramento Daily Tribune, descriptive of the present situation in Colorado Springs:

"The city had three daily papers, each running from twelve to twenty pages daily and forty-eight pages on Sunday. Now there are two with eight pages daily and sixteen pages on Sunday. There was in the city a number of banks and brokers doing a large business. Part of these have gone out of business and others consolidated.

"The Stock Exchange, before the interference of the Citizens' Alliance, was doing a large volume of business. On leading days it would amount to \$20,000; now if they do \$2,000 in a week they have done well, and it is anticipated they will close up and retire from the city.

"One year ago there was not to be found a vacant house or storeroom in the city. Today there are about 2,500 vacant residences, and vacant storerooms in every business block in the city. Rents have been reduced from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. One year ago there were 275 carpenters busy in the city. Now there are 150, and most of them out of work. There were 175 painters. Now there are about eighty, and they are out of work also, and all other trades have decreased in numbers in proportion. There was also a cigar factory working forty-five cigar makers in the city of Colorado Springs. Now there are six cigar makers in the city.

"In all about two thousand families have left the city, not speaking of the unmarried

men that have been compelled to leave, who were earning good wages, and spending their earnings in the city.

"Colorado City, a suburb of Colorado Springs, is located three miles west, on the electric car line, and this little city is where the mills and smelters are located that employed a vast number of men, but has cut the wages and number of employes until it is no longer an appreciated industry.

"Coercion as is claimed is practiced by labor unions is not coercion compared with the mode of force employed by the Citizens' Alliance. For example, a grocery man in Colorado Springs refused to join the alliance. The alliance in turn began to cut off his supply of goods until he was compelled to buy everything outside of the regular channel, but he succeeded until his lease expired, when he was forcibly informed that he must move or join the "Herb Georges." He joined—got his lease renewed and is no longer a member."

J. Howard Moore: "There is, in fact, but one crime in the universe, and all varieties of impropriety whatsoever are aspects or phases of this crime. It is the crime of exploitation—the suppression of interests, lives or welfares of some beings for the whim or convenience of others."



DESECRATED FLAG IN PULPIT.

"The temptation is strong to indulge in denunciation and ridicule of Governor Peabody and General Bell, for they richly deserve denunciation, and they offer an easy mark for ridicule," said the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham at Bethany Baptist Church, Denver, one Sunday evening in his sermon.

"If you are making a scrapbook you should certainly preserve in it General Bell's proclamation and orders. He clearly has no idea how amusing he is. In explaining the policy of deporting union men he says: 'I don't want these men in Colorado.' Was the like of that ever heard before in the American republic? It is the spirit of Louis Napoleon, who identified himself with the state: 'L' etat, c' est moi.'

"It may be Sherman Bell does not want me in Colorado, but I had not thought it necessary to ask his permission to remain here. Truly he doth bestride our narrow State like a Colossus, and we petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about

to find ourselves dishonorable graves. It is to laugh! Yet, it is no laughing matter, but very serious, when great power is yielded by officials who are rash, indiscreet, ignorant both of law and history.

"I have read carefully the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to Mr. Moyer, and it seems to me that the assumption made by many that the court indorses the course pursued by the Governor and the adjutant is quite wrong. That the Governor, being directed by the Constitution to suppress insurrection, must himself be the judge whether insurrection exists, and that in suppressing it he may arrest and detain participants therein, and aiders and abettors thereof, seems to me good common sense, whether it is good law or not. And that is all that the court asserted.

"The decision contained nothing that can be regarded as justification of the unprecedented policy of running out of the State men against whom no specific charge whatever is made.

"The court upheld detention until the insurrection be suppressed, but that is very different from deportation beyond the State, with a warning never to return.

"It is very unjust to the court, therefore, to declare that it upholds the Governor's policy as a whole. But clearly the decision lodges great power in the chief executive, and the people of the State must see to it that the man they elect as Governor shall be no fool, nor madman, nor violent partisan.

"Here is the famous circular for the publication of which the officers of the Miners' Union were arrested. I will hang it here on the pulpit desk, supporting it by the Bible, so that you may all see it. In so doing I am not desecrating 'old glory,' nor the Bible nor this place of prayer, and I do not fear arrest for flag desecration, though, you see, I hereby do my utmost to be as guilty of that crime as Mr. Haywood himself. I am not an officer of the miners' federation, and so I shall not be arrested. See?

"Dr. Gladden was told that the sentences on the thirteen stripes of the flag were of the most atrocious character. But after reading them himself he said that 'away from the stimulating atmosphere of Colorado their anarchistic character will not appear.' I will read the sentences:

"Is Colorado in America? Martial law declared in Colorado! Habeas corpus sus-

pended in Colorado! Bull pens for union men in Colorado! Soldiers defy the courts in Colorado! Free speech denied in Colorado! Wholesale arrests without warrant in Colorado! Union men exiled from homes and families in Colorado! Constitutional right to bear arms questioned in Colorado! Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado! Right of fair, impartial and speedy trial abolished in Colorado! Citizens' Alliance resorts to mob law and violence in Colorado! Militia hired by corporations to break the strike in Colorado!

"Of these statements Dr. Gladden said that the tenth and thirteenth might be questioned, but that the rest were indubitable facts I believe they are all substantially true. And the real desecration of our revered emblem of justice and liberty is in the facts themselves, not in the publication of them. It was a good idea to print these statements on the stripes of the flag, thus emphasizing the glaring contradiction between the actual condition in Colorado and those principles of government for which the flag has been supposed to stand and I should like to see this flag poster on the billboards in Denver.

"So nearly unanimous is the condemnation of our Governor's extraordinary course by the influential journals of the country that there is little need for Colorado men to say anything additional. But upon them devolves the duty of acting, and they will act, through that potent weapon of freemen, the ballot, when the next State election comes around."



All the trades and labor councils in the Dominion are now affiliated and chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, thus consolidating the labor movement from ocean to ocean.



The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, a new international body, has been granted jurisdiction over chippers, cupola tenders, grinders, mill men, handy men and helpers.



At Minneapolis, Minn., painters' wages have increased in the last five years from 25 cents an hour to 37 cents, and the hours have been reduced from ten to eight a day.

ABOUT THE OPEN SHOP.

Stuart Reid, organizer for the A. F. of L., in a recent article in the *Retail Clerks' Advocate*, has the following to say on the question of open shop:

"The open shop, as idealized by Parry and company, is alleged to be a desirable institution. It is said to breathe freedom and the workman is assured that he is free. The exponents of the open shop have endeavored to captivate the unthinking workers, and they might have succeeded for a time; but, fortunately for the American toilers, their desire for absolute control was greater than their cunning. The beautiful fairy tale recited by Mr. Parry was followed by a goblin story which has revealed the fairy king employer as a demon. And now the glorious open shop, the ideal institution, the Eldorado of 'free' workmen, stands forth in its hideous reality.

"And what a reality. A blacklisting institution, that seeks not only the confusion of the unionist, but of all workers who dare exercise the rights of freemen. In the open shop the employe is a veritable slave to the caprices of the employer and his hirelings. Freedom of speech, religion, and even franchise may be denied. Yes; the employment bureau of the National Metal Trades Association and similar organizations make such horrible conditions not only possible but probable.

"That the exponents of the open shop at this early stage of the game, should show such bad taste is hardly to be believed, But they have done it. The burlesque will go on but it will be treated as such. The desire of the employers was looked upon by the wise as a joke. Now it must be regarded as a farce. Even the credulous will be undeceived, the trade union organization will go on, unimpeded by the wiles of so-called philanthropic employers.

"The writer was attracted by an advertisement for help, which appeared in a Boston newspaper recently. He applied in person and was soon in touch with an agent of the open-shop idea. In response to an application for a position he was asked many questions. A job seemed in sight, but disappointment followed when he was handed a series of cards that would be of great assistance to any detective agency. His name was required, age, place of nativity, the name of former employers, and

other information. Another card, evidently designed for the use of the agency, required the color of the applicant's hair and eyes, his weight, complexion, and other interesting information. After exhibiting a disinclination to comply with the requirements of such a system, the writer was informed that he could not secure work unless he did so.

"In order to test the truth of this assertion he left the employment bureau, that of the National Metal Trades association, and made an attempt to secure a position in several shops which were said to be controlled by this organization. On making known his errand he was handed a card identical with one of those seen in the bureau, and was told to present it to the gentleman in charge of that institution. One employer, who evidently desired his services, volunteered the information that he would like to hire, but was forced to abide by the laws of the association. And this is the open shop system. This is the institution guaranteed to free the American workmen from the thralldom of unionism.

"One employer declared that the new system deprived his class of the few privileges said to have been left them by the union.

"If this is the freedom granted employers by this system, consider its effects upon the workers. Jack Brown, a workman, has no use for the unions. He secures employment in an open shop. Jack holds the political faith that his father and grandfather had gloried in, and he has never seen any reason why he should not do this. But the foreman of the free shop belongs to the opposite political party. He believes the salvation of the country depends upon the perpetuation of his party. He finds out that Jack does not share his opinion and can not be converted. On the other hand, Jack delights in advocating his own political principles, and even endeavors to influence his shopmates to vote for its representatives. Jack at once becomes 'an undesirable workman' and is discharged.

"He can not secure a position from an individual employer. He must again apply to the employment bureau. He does so, fills out another card, waits, and then what? Why—he waits. Why? Because he has been labeled an undesirable workman. He may be a good mechanic; his morals have never been questioned; he may have been steady and dependable, but he is an 'un-

desirable workman.' He has actually dared to differ in politics with the boss, and hence has no right to live under the open shop regime of the employers' association.

"And still he waits. There may be a score of open shops in the city, but not one of these employers is free to give him a job. Everywhere he goes he gets the same card, the same emblem of the open shop, pushed into his hand, and is advised to see the gentlemanly representative in the central employment bureau.

"He pays another visit to the fountain of freedom, and in the manner of a freeman demands a job. Again the card is pushed at him. He looks at it and then snorts: 'But I have filled out one of these already. I did it a month ago and I have not got a job yet.' 'You haven't?' says the representative of the free-shop system. 'No, I haven't,' replies the beneficiary of the glorious open-shop system. 'What is your name?' says the agent of free-shop-Parry. 'Jack Brown,' replies the non-union freeman. The agent of the open shop party goes to a cabinet and takes from it a card, which he reads and then replaces. Then he exclaims, 'Ah, well, we'll see what we can do about it; call again.'

"He does call again, but somehow or other the gentlemanly agent finds it difficult to get an employer who needs just such a man as he. Jack does not yet realize what is being done. That card could tell all about it. It was sent in by the foreman who didn't like him because he persisted in holding to his own political opinions. The card bore the inscription, 'undesirable,' and that was enough. He was blacklisted. But let the eagle scream, for D. M. Parry and his cohorts intend to establish thousands of such open shops if they can.

"The glorious open shop is not so free after all. Not only differences in politics, but in religious, national and even fraternal relations may result in the banishment and blacklisting of workmen from such institutions. In fact, free speech and free action of every description, on the part of workmen, will be dangerous, inasmuch as the employment bureau annex, which is nothing if not a blacklist system, will enable the employer or his agents to prevent workers from securing employment elsewhere.

D. M. Parry and his associates have declared that the trade union stifles ambition

and makes merit and ability worthless qualities. The open shop and its adjunct, the employment bureau, certainly does this very thing. In the so-called open shop the worker would become a serf. The right to leave the service of an employer would be denied him. He would have no opportunity to accept a better position from another employer. The employment bureau having full charge of the hiring, through its card system will make any man 'undesirable' who ventures to make a change. Truly the open shop is a gem.

"Old age will also be considered through this system. When a man secures a place through the employment bureau, his age is placed on the card, and he can not get away from it. At present a man is undesirable to some employers when he reaches the age of forty-five, and a forced exodus of such would soon take place from the open shops if perchance they should flourish.

"The open-shop fallacy is revealed, and it has been found a slave institution. Men who have never before realized the necessity for joining unions are having their eyes opened, and are hastening to that ark of safety. Employers who have been deprived of the right to hire their own help are by no means convinced that this sort of freedom is desirable, and a reaction is coming. The attempt of Parry, and his like, to deceive the people has been exposed and will fall. The American workers will cling to their unions despite all the attacks of such enemies.

"Truth will eventually triumph, and error will receive its reward in the condemnation of an outraged public. Truth will live, and error will find a grave in the avalanche it prepared for the destruction of the unions and freedom."



Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has finished the annual report of that organization. In it he says the employers throughout the country are organizing for a battle with the labor unions, and calls the present a momentous time.



Long hours, low wages, impossible conditions of employment, liability to discharge on the slightest pretense and intolerable fines are responsible for the present bad condition of the labor affair in Russia.

THE ESSENCE OF INJUNCTIONS.

By Andrew Furuseth, ip American Federationist.

(His argument in favor of the anti-injunction bill delivered before the House Committee on Labor of the Fifty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1904.)

This bill and the hearings thereon bring to your attention a conflict which is but another phase of that oldest of struggles in human society, the struggle between the houses of "Have" and "Want" on the part of labor, the cry for freedom on the part of capital, the argument of "necessity."

There are some positions taken by the employers and their attorneys which, to say the least, will be startling reading for thoughtful men and which, properly considered, will bring the public to our side, as surely as the American public mind is still faithful to the belief which made this country pour out its blood and treasure to abolish the ownership of man by man in any sense.

What is this strife between employers and employes? It is usually called "The Labor Question;" but what is it, what does it mean?

In the old Roman world from which we obtained many of our ideas, especially our ideas about law and certainly our injunctions, the basic principle was autocracy or absolutism—absolutism in religion, absolutism in the state, and absolutism in industry. The whole philosophy of life was in the concept that there were "sons of the gods" to teach, to govern, to pray; and "sons of the earth," without souls to be saved or damned, to be taught, to be governed, to be preyed upon. Into this came, through the teachings of Christ, the new concept that there is but one God, and all men are His children, equal heirs to all the bounties of the Father. We were taught to pray "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done as in Heaven so also on earth." We were taught to bear each other's burden; that God is no respecter of persons, and that each would be held responsible for his own acts.

It took some fifteen hundred years of intense struggle, expressing itself through organizations based upon religious discontent, to establish religious freedom. It took three hundred more years for organizations based upon political discontent to give us such political freedom as we now have. The labor movement is but this fundamental

Christian idea taking hold of the industrial field in an endeavor to transform it into its own image. This is, in short, the labor movement.

Absolutism has been removed from the church and the state; it yet holds full sway in industry. The employer says "This is my business; I am this business." Like the dictum of Louis XIV, "I am the state." We of the labor movement dispute this. We hold that since the business can not exist without the worker, he has or should have something to say about it.

Since the toiler can not be divorced from his labor power, the claim set up by employers of a vested right in so much labor power as will make a plant profitable is not only unchristian, but un-American.

The evolution toward "the kingdom" meets on the industrial field a most formidable power. There are establishments which employ in different ways 150,000 men. Allowing five to a family, this means 750,000 men, women, and children. The owner or owners claim the right to determine the hours of labor, which means what time the employe may be with his family. They claim the sole right to determine wages. This means the power to say in what sort of house the worker shall live; what kind of clothing shall be worn by his wife and children; what shall be their food; what education they shall gain, what character shall be developed by the rising generation. The power of kings is as nothing to this. Kingly power only touches the life of the people in spots at intervals. Here is a power which goes into the very essence of life, and at no time in the history of the Gothic-Germanic race was such power vested in individual man. As it has grown it has sought to control the political action of the workmen subject to it, and did so control that action, that it was necessary to make the ballot secret. It controls, in a measure, the legal profession through patronage and place; the newspapers through their advertising columns; the churches through the pew; the institutions of learning through endowments.

The jury system is threatened through an unwarranted use of the writ of injunction—nay, we have found judges who were not proof against this power and who have used their holy office contrary to the settled law. Thus the virus of industrial absolutism is burrowing through every safeguard and

filling the holes with maggots of its own making.

What can the working class do? In the developments and the law of which we complain we are considered and treated as a class. Here is a power which watches over us in the shop, at our home, at our evening meeting, and at the polls. To incur its displeasure means discharge, and this means the finding of employment, if we can, in some other line of industry, and loss of such value as our acquired skill may have.

We apply the lessons of mutual aid taught us by the animals. We come together for protection, and endeavor to put into practice the instruction "to bear each other's burden;" but we are promptly met by an order from a court under which this is called "conspiracy," and the oldest of Saxon rights, the trial by a jury, is swept away.

Not that all our employers act thus. Many, nay perhaps a majority, would have it otherwise, but they have to keep up with the procession or go out of business.

We exercise the right of assembly; we discuss our grievances; we appoint our committee and respectfully submit our petition for redress, and we are told that Jones, Smith & Co. would gladly grant our petition, but there is Hogg, Hunger & Co. working one hour more per day now and paying less wages. Jones, Smith & Co. can not grant our request—it would mean going out of business. We know that there is some truth in this statement, and we set aside a few cents per week, and after a while we send somebody to the employes of Hogg, Hunger & Co. to inform them that we and they may have better conditions if they will make common cause, and that we have saved together a few dollars which we will share with them in feeding the little ones if they will stand in. They weigh the chances of success or failure and determine to risk all in an effort to better the condition of themselves and those dependent on them. Their petition is presented to their employers, who promptly refuse even to consider it. The employers are that "business," and the mere presenting of the petition is to dispute their authority. The bearers of the petition are promptly dismissed from the service. Then follows a strike, a refusal to furnish the labor power, without which the great plant is of no value. Working people far and near are notified of the strike and requested to

keep away. Pickets are placed to inform those who come by accident or who may have been influenced by some false statement from the agents sent out by the company to find men. A vacant lot near the plant is handy; the strikers obtain permission to occupy it and they establish a camp where they are together, encourage each other, watch each other and the men going into the plant. They do not destroy tangible property or assault the men, but their presence, the look of reproach on their faces, and the knowledge of why they are out of work quicken the conscience of those at work, and they, too, quit.

This was the development up to and including the situation at the Collins Colliery Company in West Virginia, when that corporation submitted its petition to the court for an injunction. It illustrates, as well as I can, the whole movement in the general lines upon which it develops. "The fear of want," which appears in every step, is not given the weight to which it is entitled; but it follows every step, like the shark follows the ship in distress. As in every strike hope had conquered fear when the petition was presented.

The Collins Colliery Company finding the men leaving its employ, goes into court and sets forth that it has a coal plant in which it has invested \$250,000, upon which it must pay \$10,000 per annum as royalty. It has a market in several States; it is under contract to deliver the coal, but can not because the laborers, for reasons of their own, refuse to work. True, their reasons for quitting were given; so were the conditions upon which they would continue; but in place of dealing with the men the company now comes to the court. The company figured on the labor supply being there when it invested its money and assumed obligations. The investment, plant and contracts give to the company a vested right in the necessary labor supply with which to operate the plant, which will otherwise "lie idle and deteriorate in value." Its real stock in trade was the labor, and since labor can not be divorced from the laborer it was in the laborers.

There was no rioting, no disturbance of the peace, of which the peace officers of the county could take cognizance; there was no tangible property destroyed. The earning power of the plant had passed or was about to pass away, and the court was appealed

to to protect that kind of property. The court took the view of the company and issued the injunction. That this was an assertion that property right in labor went with the ownership of the mine, and that this property right on the part of the mine owner destroyed the property right of the miner in himself and put him outside the bill of rights, never occurred to the judge. These men had done nothing but meeting, marching, persuading, inducing and making "inflammatory speeches," and this they had done many times before—nay, prior to elections they had done it under fear of discharge and want, if refusing.

I have said that the court destroyed the property right of the miners in themselves. Is there any law permitting any judge, or is there any inherent power in any judge, to prevent one freeman from inducing another freeman to do what he has a legal right to do, unless such action would destroy the vested right of some third person? John Doe, who is working for Hogg, Hunger & Co., has the right to quit work; but in so doing he exposes himself and family to want, and hence he continues at work. The employes of Jones, Smith & Co. offer to share with him their savings; to give him food and shelter—and the court steps in and forbids. John Doe and his family are isolated and must continue in the employ of Hogg, Hunger & Co. against their will. The court has, by preventing help coming to them, accomplished by indirection what it could not do directly. If Hogg, Hunger & Co. has no property right in John Doe, if John Doe is a freeman, why can he not be advised, persuaded, and helped?

Again, if Jones, Smith & Co. should offer to John Doe a place in their employ, John may leave and accept the new employment. So that as against some other employer there is no vested right in the wage-earner. The employers are on an equality as to him, and he may go from one to the other. He has the right to choose a new master, if he can find one—but he may not be given such assistance as will enable him to refuse to work at all, unless the employer can find somebody to take his place, keep the business going, and thus prevent the plant from being idle and deteriorating.

If he be free, if his body be his own, by what right is his coming and going obstructed? That the obstruction came through de-

priving him of the means to move, and that it is indirect, makes it no whit less effective, no less real. If he be part of that business, if the plant has a property right in him, then the whole proceeding is logical and right. Upon any other concept, how can this be defended?

As citizens he and his fellows are under the protection of the bill of rights; as workmen they are considered property—not as individuals, no; but as a class, yes. Is this American? We hold that the workman is merged in the citizen and that the Declaration of Independence, issued "in decent respect to the opinions of mankind," where it says that, "all men are created equal and are by their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," meant then and means now what it says, and that the wage-earner is no exception.

We maintain that the equal protection of "the bill of rights and the law" to all men, regardless of their station, is the American idea.

We claim no immunity from any law; we claim the same right to be considered innocent until proven guilty as other citizens; we expect that we shall be held, as other men, to be law-abiding. Would anybody dream of protecting the earning power of a small store by getting out an injunction against the department store? Why not serve us with an injunction forbidding us to transfer our patronage from one store to another? Is it because they both have a vested right in our patronage that we may not combine to withhold it from either? Yet these absurdities, these invasions of our individual liberty, this claim of vested right in our labor and our patronage are gravely called by employers their "property rights" which must be protected by injunctions. They organize a society to take the place of the State in enforcing the law, and send their delegates to Congress to file an indictment against the system of government, preparatory to, as they threaten, taking the law into their own hands if Congress shall refuse to sustain their new American claim to property right in the labor of the wage-earner.

There are two thoughts growing in our industrial life equally unreasonable and dangerous—that the employer has a property right in the labor of his workmen, and that the employe has some kind of property right

in his job. If there should be any such right as last mentioned, it would naturally follow that the job has some right in the employe, and the workman who sets up such claim is selling his birthright for a mess of pottage.

In their essence these claims are socialistic; it is these claims, accepted, that form the basis of the theories of state socialism. And yet, when we ask that Congress shall pass a bill which will protect the employer and employe alike, the employers pronounce it socialistic and dub us socialists.

Nor is there the slightest possibility of any such claims being considered for a moment. Is there a "Right to Work?" If so, it must be based upon the "Right to Life" and run against the State, which in protecting and making such right effective is bound under the same declaration to do so without in any way destroying the "Right to Liberty," which is on an exact equality with the "Right to Life" in that instrument. Such right is an individual right. Labor is an attribute of life, inseparable therefrom, hence is life.

Property is something which we may acquire, possess, and part with. It may be contracted away; it may be alienated; it may be destroyed without destroying the possessor. Labor is therefore not property in which some other person may acquire a property right which will give him a standing in an equity court. That no such property right exists was decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in December, 1892.

In *Worthington v. Waring*, 157 Mass. 421 (December, 1892) laborers who had been employed in a mill in Fall River, and had left because they could not obtain higher wages, brought a bill against the treasurer and superintendent of the corporation, the employment of which they had left, and officers of other mills, charging that these officers had conspired together and put the names of the plaintiffs upon a "black list," stating that the petitioners had been engaged in a strike, and had induced all employers of their kind of labor in Fall River to refuse to employ them "with intent to compel them either to go without work in Fall River, or to go back to work for the corporation, the employment of which they had left, at such wages as that corporation should see fit to pay them," and asked that the defendants be restrained "from annoying the petitioners and interfering with their rights to earn

their livelihood at their trade in Fall River, and to withdraw and destroy all black lists or other devices used by the defendants, or under their orders, for that purpose."

To this the court said that if the petition charged a conspiracy, which was a misdemeanor at common law, the remedy was by indictment, and if the injury caused to the petitioners by the conduct of the defendants constituted a cause of action the remedy was "by an action of tort to be brought by each petitioner separately." The court then said that while "courts of equity often protect property from threatened injury when the rights of property are equitable, or when, although the rights are legal, the civil and criminal remedies at common law are not adequate, but the rights which the petitioners allege the defendants were violating, at the time the petition was filed, are personal rights, as distinguished from the rights of property, and therefore the court declined to entertain the petition.

Being personal rights as distinct from property rights when not contracted away, and as such incapable of being protected by a court of equity, the laborer can not assign a right which he does not possess; hence a contract to labor will give no right in the laborer which can be enforced in equity.

We thus come back to the one fundamental question, "Is there going along with the ownership of the mine, factory, or means of transportation a vested right in so much labor as is needed to make it profitable?"

If such right exists, whence is it obtained? It surely is contrary to the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution. If any such right runs against us as a class, upon what members of the class can it be enforced?

The employers and business men who come before a congressional committee in good faith and make this claim of vested right in our labor and our patronage, are perhaps not much to be blamed. They find this idea expressing itself in the capitalization of the earning power of great enterprises. They have possibly paid good money for stocks and bonds which are nothing but a mortgage upon the labor of the future. We learn from our industrial superiors, they from their financial principals. But that some of their attorneys should take the same position is a matter of some surprise and apprehension, to me at least. Can it be possible that these attorneys hold such con-

tention to be sound? Through all the testimony and arguments there seemed to run this idea of vested right in so much labor-power as will run the plant, except in the argument of Mr. Bond, who recognized that such right did not exist, and mourned that fact.

They urged, with apparent sincerity, the anti-injunction bill be not passed because it would, they claimed, put a blot upon the judiciary, while they, in the same breath, claim that the whole machinery for the administration of justice and keeping the peace has broken down.

They say that the police will not arrest, and when it does, the police judge will not convict, or, if he will convict, the accused will ask for a jury trial, and on it will be one or two members of the unions; conviction failing, and you have your labor for your pains.

According to this, the citizen is, by his occupation as a wage-earner, so warped in judgment and tainted morally that he can not be trusted as a juror, if one of his own class is to be tried. As this unfitness is based on moral turpitude, it follows that his testimony as a witness is of no value, and must therefore be rejected. This is entirely consistent with the claim that he is property.

The slave never could testify against his owner, nor against his owner's equals. His evidence could be and was taken by the master against a fellow serf or slave; and so it is now with the wage-earner. The employer's corporation goes into court, and, to quote from the petition of the coal company already mentioned, says:

"That the remainder of the miners and employes engaged as such * * * are willing to work and continue their employment; * * * that they are idle now for the reason that they are intimidated and in fear; that all of the miners at its said mines are very desirous of being permitted to continue their said work at the present rate of wages, and will do as your orator is advised, and so alleges, if not interfered with and disturbed as hereinafter alleged."

The petitioner then alleges that a confederation, combination, and association of men have gone among the miners and other laborers for the purpose of inducing and persuading them to quit, work by threats, menaces, inflammatory speeches, and demon-

strations, and that if this continues those now at work will quit and thus cause the "said coal plant to lie idle and deteriorate in value."

It is submitted that if the men at work and the men idle were freemen, entitled to the protection of the bill of rights, there was nothing in these facts or allegations which could in any way justify the use of the writ of injunction. It is alleged that they used threats. What kind of threats? That is a question of fact, and under the bill of rights they were entitled to a jury—if they were threats within the meaning of the criminal law.

We are told that the jurisdiction conferred on our courts of equity was such as existed in England at the time of the founding of our republic, and that it went to the protection of vested rights. If this be true, then either there is a vested right in the laborer going with the ownership of the mine, or the use of the writ was a gross usurpation. If it is the first, we ask of you to abolish it as inconsistent with the thirteenth amendment; if the second, then we pray that you stop the usurpation by the passage of this bill. In either case, it is a symptom of that growing industrial absolutism which is gradually depriving us of our freedom as men and which is digging its very foundation from under our form of government.

That we, the wage-earners, can be free-men in fact is so incomprehensible to Mr. Beck that he assumes that our voluntary associations are a kind of padrone system, by which Mr. Gompers farms out our labor in some way for his own profit.

It is time that this growing, grinding power of industrial absolutism be checked. If permitted to grow, it will not only grind every vestige of personal freedom out of the wage-earners, but it will destroy this republic, subvert Christian civilization and build upon the ruins an industrial feudalism more destructive of human liberty and progress than was the old feudalism in the time of its lowest depths and decadence.

We bring our grievances as we feel them to the congressional committee in charge of this bill, with our respectful petition that they be remedied. We can not believe that you will fail us. We can not explain in that logical way which would address itself to your intellects; we trust your human sympathies will do what our speech, the mere wail-

ing of pain and groping for the same, may not accomplish.

In conclusion, you will not misunderstand me when I say that should your sympathy fail to persuade your intellect that here is a real grievance, and that this bill is a remedy, then of course your conclusion will be an endorsement, at least to some extent, of the employers' position, that combination amongst the laborers is a crime against the property rights of the employers, and that the criminal law failing to protect such rights the writ of injunction is and has been properly used.

Then to us there can remain but the old remedy—to disobey the king, peacefully of course, and take as penalties for such peaceful disobedience whatever may befall. Should this be and God forbid it should—then there will be more of these injunctions than ever; imprisonments in consequence, as yet comparatively rare, will multiply; and hosts of men and women will find out for the first time how prison looks on the inside. If this has to be, it must be, but—

"And tho' ye gave her felon fare, bid felon-garb her liv'ry be.
And tho' ye set the oakum task—I tell you all, she still is free."



To Our Canadian Friends.

We are requested by the Metal Polishers' International Union to draw your attention to the fact that the Guernsey Foundry Company of Toronto, Ont., makers of the Oxford stoves and ranges, are still upon the unfair list. It is over two years since this firm declared war on organized labor, and at the present time they are suing the officers of the different locals for damages aggregating over \$60,000, besides having secured injunctions restraining them from informing your Canadian members of this firm's unfairness. This fight has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Brass Molders, and Silver Workers' International Union, Iron Molders' Union and the Stove Mounters' International Union. You can help those unions to down oppression by keeping your members and their friends informed as to this firm's attitude.



There are 85,000 trade unionists in New South Wales.

A Lesson in Injunction.

Another injunction, granted in favor of a corporation against its striking employees, has been dissolved principally for the reason that the charges of the corporation, to the effect that the labor union had acted in a violent manner, could not be proved.

The employees of the Malleable Iron Company, Beaver Dam, Wis., went on strike and the corporation secured the usual injunction restraining the strikers from speaking to the new men. The judge who heard the controversy declared that the men acted within their rights in quitting the employment of the company, and, that they quit in a body made no difference in the case. He said: "The men have a right to argue or discuss with the employees of the company, with their consent, the question whether such employees should work for the company. He said that labor unions, when lawfully conducted to promote the welfare of individual members, were not only commendable but should be encouraged.

Judge Dick, who dissolved the temporary injunction is one of the few jurists who have the right idea of the rights of employees. The majority of jurists thus far has been able to see only the employers' side of the case, and some of the decisions of the courts on questions affecting labor organizations have had neither law nor reason in them. The abuse of judicial power has been so frequent that an exception of the kind herein mentioned is so rare that it excites comment because of its infrequency.

The use of the injunction has been shamefully abused, and the regretful part of the matter is that where an employer secures a temporary injunction and it is dissolved afterward because his accusations and charges are proved to be false, that the employer is permitted to walk off without penalty of any kind. He is privileged to use the machinery of the courts to assist his purposes under any pretext he may advance. He is thrown out of the court and practically declared a liar, but his business conscience permits that without shame for he has profited through court assistance.

Every court of common sense, and the least degree of fairness, has held that men have a right to work; that they have a right to exercise moral suasion to prevent other men from taking their places and that the fact that a labor organization orders a strike

does not deny men the right to leave their employment. Yet, in every instance, where the employer wants to break a strike he seeks the help of the court, and the injunction is issued without allowing the employees an opportunity to be heard.

The court supposes that the men are going to violate the law. If the law is there to be broken it is certain that the penalty is also there to be inflicted. If a community can not preserve the law through the co-operation of its citizens, if anarchy rules, where is the use of a legal document calling attention to the fact that a jurist imposes extra penalties for breaking a law he has made himself. The fact is, that, as a rule, properly enacted statutes are not in danger of violation, and to secure their ends, the employers and the courts create a system of law that assumes superior powers. The fact that an injunction is obeyed is ample evidence of the law abiding condition of a community. The court knows the community obeys the law. If a man is going to be punished for violation of the law, what difference does it make to him whether he is to be sent to prison for contempt of court or by the usual process of the police courts? Not a bit. Again, what powers enforce judge-made law if the people do not comply with it?

If the laws are good for anything they are good for everything. If they have to be supplemented by an extra declaration of a court, then let the court take the place of the legislatures and save the expense of legislation.

The question is one of the unwarranted abuses of power. England, because of it, has put it out of reach of the courts to further prey upon the labor organizations, but we of the United States, with our superior ideas of personal liberty, rights of citizenship and all of the other theories that we parade but never practice, have seen our efforts to secure a law, that would protect the constitutional right of the citizen, thrown into the congressional waste basket because it was a question of doubtful political policy.

Judge Dick did the right thing, as he should have done, but there is nothing to prevent the granting of another injunction at the request of any corporation that is ready to lie to secure extra legal assistance to take from men their guaranteed rights.

A law, self made at that, to protect the laws of a State or of the United States, is so out of place that the courts should hesitate to assume the shame of introducing it. It has been decided as right, to strike and exercise moral suasion to prevent new men from going to work. Violence, or any form of interference, that would be illegal before a strike, is illegal after it commences. But that is as far as the question properly goes. Beyond it the matter is one of assumption of authority that is dangerous in the extreme. What we need, and what we must have, is a national law setting forth the right of the question at issue that there can be no excuse for every justice running the country as his particular corporations need.



THE LABOR PAPER.

The value of a labor paper to trade unions is never better illustrated than while industrial disputes are in progress. The daily press very rarely presents the union's side of the controversy properly, and even the news features of the dispute are distorted in a most ridiculous manner at times. The notable instance of this nature that has occurred in this city recently was the manner in which the daily press handled the controversy between the street car men and the United railroads. None of the papers published correct news accounts and some of them were viciously unfair in their comments.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.



The labor troubles in the coal fields of Carbon county, Utah, have been practically settled as the result of a conference between G. W. Kramer, vice-president of the Utah Fuel Company, and Attorney S. A. King, representing the strikers. By the terms of an agreement satisfactory to both sides the camp agrees to lease, for a period of six months, all of the 225 houses erected by the miners on the company's property, paying therefor the lump sum of \$75,000.



Seattle has a woman's organization for the purpose of discouraging the employment of child labor in stores, shops and factories, and it already has a large membership. It is reported that other methods failing they will resort to the boycott, and merchants and others interested would do well to bear in

mind that there are others as well as the trade unionists who have the interests of the growing generation at heart.



THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UNIONS.

Is Organized Labor Making a Mistake in Ignoring Charges Against It?

Only men blind to the facts of history and human nature, says the California leader, can believe that there is any fixed and unalterable condition in which the relations of labor and capital may be petrified. We can no more stereotype the political state than we can the economic state. Physical conditions are changing, moral conditions are changing, and with the changes come changed relations. Between the slave owner and the capitalist, between the serf and the free American citizen, the difference is not in kind, but in condition. The great wheel of destiny is ever revolving, and as it turns the ways of the nations are changed.

Therefore, even when the wage earners have obtained the highest condition of which they are capable, even when the employers enter into contracts with them, they have not attained peace. What was won by the sword must be kept by the sword.

Hence it is not surprising to see in California today attempts made to wrest from the wage-earners the fruits of their industry and self-sacrifice. The attempt is being made steadily and insidiously to weaken and then to destroy the unions; because the union organization is the only means by which the laborers can make their power felt.

The principle on which the fight is being carried on is that homely and true adage, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." The newspapers are printing stories which go to show that the union men are lawless, murderous. Headline after headline details how non-union men have been beaten, kicked, done to death by union cowards. Keep on throwing mud, seems to be the plan of the campaign; some of it is sure to stick.

Of course, those who are on the inside know that many of these so-called outrages are manufactured out of the whole cloth, that in many more the thugs and cutthroats who masquerade as non-union men are to blame, and that in the very few cases where the union man was culpable he himself is responsible, not his fellows, who condemn

his actions more sincerely than do the employers. But with the general public it is not so. They simply behold the record of union crimes appearing with damnable iteration, and small wonder if they soon begin to be prejudiced against the unions. This thing we must never forget. The general public is the arbiter in this case, and if the public is against the unions, the unions can not exist.

It seems to us that organized labor has not considered with sufficient seriousness this phase of the campaign. It is on a level with the Chinese use of stinkpots in warfare, but there are times when stinkpots are effective. If these charges are not answered, people will believe them. They will believe them the more readily that they appear as articles of news and in apparently unprejudiced papers. The wild hysteria of the Post or of General Otis does no particular harm, but the judicial account of maiming and wounding carries conviction with it. Therefore, we think that the unions should have some agency to investigate every such case and report on the same. Even if the report, shortly summarized, were published only in friendly weekly papers, so much would be accomplished. The unionists themselves are as liable to be misled as outsiders. Truth may be slow, but every lie, swift though it be, must some day double on its tracks, and it is good to have truth waiting for it.



THE COST OF STRIKES.

The "Cost of Strikes" is a title that describes a very common viewpoint of discussion on the part of labor's critics. To the person who can see in a strike nothing more than a dollars-and-cents proposition, a formidable showing of figures is doubtless very impressive. To such a person honor, or morals, or even virtue itself, is not worth fighting for if the fight involves any expenditure in cold cash. By a curious paradox in the reasoning process, the only thing worth fighting for if the fight involves any expenditure in cold cash. By a curious paradox in the reasoning process, the only thing worth fighting for is the thing that doesn't cost anything, and hence isn't worth anything!

Of course, the Cheap-John critic of organized labor won't admit the parallel. On the contrary, he will declare, with a great parade of principle, that a man's honor or a woman's

virtue ought to be, and must be, defended at any cost. This declaration does not vindicate the "cost-of-strikes" argument, but merely proves its inconsistency. Generally speaking, the question of wages, of hours of labor, or of any other feature of labor conditions, is merely the concrete of some question of man's honor or woman's virtue. Hence it is not possible to make a correct estimate of the cost of strikes upon any basis of dollars and cents, for the reason that it is not possible to make a correct comparison between the material demands of the strikers and the moral issues and conceptions that usually actuate those demands.

Even assuming a certain degree of merit in the process of estimating the cost of strikes by the use of momentary terms, we find the results of that process to be radically fallacious—in fact, ridiculous. The problem is stated thus: Number of persons on strike; number of days on strike; daily wage rate before strike was called. (Note: Don't forget to use the maximum wage rate as the basis of calculation; also, to assume that all the strikers would have been working all the time had there been no strike.) Multiply these three items together, and we get results that are bound to make one feel like the man who contracted to have his horse shod at the rate of one cent for the first nail and the geometrical double thereof for each succeeding nail. Even the lowest paid worker is apt to be awed, if not elated, when confronted with the figures showing the cost of his effort to secure an increase of his pittance, and to wonder why he has not been able to save even a small part of the sum stated during all the years that he continued patiently at work.

As an instance of this species of arithmetical jugglery, we are told that the cost of the recent strikes in Colorado amounts to \$23,036,000, of which the far larger part has "fallen upon labor." A San Francisco editor, commenting upon these figures, admits that the estimates of the cost of great strikes are "doubtless often exaggerated," but declares that there is no other way "than the one usually adopted," i. e., to compute the wages of the strikers and all made idle by the strike at the rate which they would have been paid, "and let those interested in the subject make deductions according to their judgment." A moment's reflection will show

the fallacy of deducting a loss of \$23,000,000 to the Colorado strikers. The test is a simple one. If the Colorado miners have lost \$23,000,000 as a result of the strike, it follows that they would be \$23,000,000 ahead today had they continued at work. The fact is that the individual miner is today probably just as well off financially as he would be had he continued at work during these ten months. Had the miner continued at work he would have earned enough to live on, or very little more. Although on strike, the miner has lived just the same; his loss, if any, is to be estimated not by the total amount that he would have earned during the strike and a period of work. In setting forth the financial loss as an argument against the strike it is well to remember that the man or woman who while at work receives barely sufficient to live on loses nothing by going on strike, so long as he or she is able to live through that ordeal.

Strikes are costly affairs, of course, and much argument, good and sound in itself, can be offered against them. But the argument (?) here noted is simply nonsense. That argument, so far from proving a loss while on strike, simply proves a lack of gain while at work. The direct monetary loss to the striker is the smallest item of expense involved in the proceeding.—Coast Seamen's Journal.



The Colorado Riots.

Anarchy begets anarchy. It should therefore be no surprise that the strike situation in Colorado steadily grows worse. It began with the control of the chief executive of the State, who from the governor's chair issued the most tyrannical orders ever conceived, who turned over the State militia to the mine owners to their private ends. And in an American commonwealth, and it is ending naturally in riots. When the courts decided that he was violating the law in detaining citizens without due process, and ordered him to surrender them to the courts, he defied the orders. Then he actually deported citizens of Colorado outside of the State and prevented their return by purely physical force, and without a shadow of legal warrant.

Now the State is beginning to reap the fruit of such official anarchy. Bursting be-

yond the restraints of their leaders, thousands of citizens, who either are strikers themselves or sympathize with the strikers, have resorted to the same sort of force that he is employing, and are defending themselves with arms. What else can they do when they are denied the protection of the courts? It is true that day before yesterday the State Supreme Court was induced by some means to issue a whitewashing opinion justifying all that Governor Peabody has done from the first. But unfortunately the opinion fails to command or receive public respect. It declares that a state of insurrection has existed such as to render necessary all that the governor has done; but the very newspapers that are applauding this position now are the ones which most bitterly complained a week ago that the papers in the east were libelling Colorado and that there was really nothing wrong there.

All good men will deplore the dynamite outrage at Findley, where ten non-union men were murdered by the deliberate exploding of a bomb. We trust that it was none of the strikers who inspired or did this dastardly deed, which will hurt their own cause most. But at the same time, the governor of Colorado is the man primarily responsible for this and all else that may happen. His own adjutant-general, who has until ten days ago shown remarkable courage in command of the troops at the scene of conflict and who obeyed every order of the governor's with soldierly grimness, has resigned and confirms the opinion of the country as to Peabody's character. What the labor union men have charged is admitted to be true by General Bell—that is, that the State militia has been made a tool of by the mining corporations to serve their own particular purposes, and he has "grown sick of the whole thing." He declares that the men brought into the mines to displace the strikers were "all-around bad men," while the men driven out of Telluride by the militia through deportation and other proceedings have been used by the corporations to carry the recent Denyer election in an illegal manner. The militia has not only been used by the mine owners, but has been paid by them. The Western Federation of Miners have appealed to President Roosevelt to interfere to protect them in the rights of citizenship. Their appeal is fully warranted.—Labor Tribune.

LABOR NOTES.

There are 37,000 organized miners in the Pittsburg district alone.

* * *

Children engaged in labor in the United States reach the enormous figures of 1,850,000.

* * *

A legal bureau has been established by the Chicago Federation of Labor to fight injunctions and other court proceedings.

* * *

Throughout France there is a tendency toward a higher rate of wages generally. Statistics recently issued show that wages have doubled within the last fifty years.

* * *

Labor men of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, at a meeting decided to petition the government to retaliate against the Americans, who are strictly enforcing the alien labor law.

* * *

A commissary and a lodging house for idle miners and mill men in the district have been opened at Telluride, Colo., by the Western Federation of Miners. The number of men already thrown out of work in consequence of the mill men's strike is about 1,000.

* * *

In connection with the labor question in the Queensland, Australia, sugar districts, it is stated that the cost of thrashing cane by white labor has been found by farmers in the Cairns district who registered under the sugar bonus condition, to be four times as much as the cost of such work by Kanaka labor.

* * *

An association which has been for some time struggling with the servant girl problem in New York City, recently held its maids were presented with engraved cards and a box containing \$100 in gold. They had remained in one household two years. For girls received a special prize for having remained four years in one place.

* * *

The American Federation of Musicians has decided to hold its annual convention in New York City, beginning on May 16. Though this will be the ninth annual convention, it will be the first held in New York. The Federation of Musicians belongs to the American Federation of Labor and was established after a fight lasting over ten years to bring the

musicians into co-operation with the regular trades unions.

* * *

In the German Parliament there are over eighty representatives of workingmen.

* * *

Seamen on native river craft get \$3 a month in China; on seagoing Chinese vessels, \$8.

* * *

Losses incurred by the strike of the workers at the naphtha wells in Baku, Russia, amount to no less than \$1,400,000 to the owner alone.

* * *

The census bureau's last bulletin states that 28,000 children are employed in the cotton mills of the Southern States at the average of less than \$1.50 per week.

* * *

Women clothing workers of Montreal, Canada, are perfecting their organization with a view of preparing for a struggle unless the employers change their method of treatment.

* * *

The making of lace in Bohemia has increased to such an extent that it may be considered one of the industries of the country. It is principally made by hand by the peasants during the winter time, when they have nothing else to do.

* * *

The province of Quebec was to have been the stronghold of "national" unionism, but every week international unions are being organized in the French province. A Trade and Labor Council has been organized in the city of Quebec, composed exclusively of locals affiliated with the international unions.

* * *

Machinists in the employ of the Erie railroad company have decided not to call a strike, and will not force their demand at present for an increase in their wages. The machinists want to be paid 30 cents an hour. At present they are getting 27 cents an hour.

* * *

New York painters are seeking legislation, to be framed on the lines of a German law, prohibiting the use of white lead in paint for public buildings. The Central Federated Union has indorsed and forwarded to the State Federation committee at Albany this painter's bill, whose provisions will apply

only to work done by the State or its political subdivisions.

* * *

Demand for white skilled labor is steadily increasing in South Africa.

* * *

In the Austrian textile industry the working hours are ten to eleven a day. Men's weekly wages average \$3.60; women's, \$1.50.

* * *

More than 8,000,000 of the 13,500,000 people of Mexico do not work, and of those who do work, 1,488,024 are in domestic service and 116,000 are salary earners.

* * *

House Decorators' and Painters' Union of London, England, has sent a strike donation to the officers of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.

* * *

At the recent convention of the Women's Trade Union League of America it was decided to put an organizer in the field to organize unions of women wherever possible.

* * *

At the end of July of last year the membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was 48,568, and the number of lodges 642. In the last year forty-three new lodges have been established.

* * *

The trouble between the paper mill men and the unions will be fought to a finish in June. An ultimatum was sent to the unions this week by the manufacturers in the Fox river valley. It is expected that the fight will involve every paper mill in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

* * *

A bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$500 or by imprisonment from three months to one year, either to use a union label without authority or to counterfeit the label or have in possession any merchandise marked with a counterfeit label, has been made a law in New York.

* * *

Railroad employes on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario and Central Argentine lines are still on strike. They demand an increase of 10 pesos a month in wages of men working on monthly salaries and a proportionate increase for others, and a reduction of working hours to eight a day. Traffic is almost suspended and trains are guarded by the military. Twelve thousand men are out.

LIST OF DELEGATES

To the Second Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, To Be Held at Cincinnati, O., on August 1, 1904:

Local No. 2. George Innis.
 Local No. 9. Gilbert La Rock.
 Local No. 10. Pat McGill.
 Local No. 20. S. D. Perkins.
 Local No. 20. Martin Keller.
 Local No. 30. H. K. Sullivan.
 Local No. 40. John Connor.
 Local No. 40. W. A. Burnham.
 Local No. 40. Mike Reynolds.
 Local No. 40. Chas. Stevens.
 Local No. 40. Jas. T. Hoyt.
 Local No. 43. N. W. Evans.
 Local No. 48. Chas. McAllister.
 Local No. 49. Albert H. Guest.
 Local No. 52. Geo. R. Richardson.
 Local No. 55. Thos. R. Stratton.
 Local No. 62. Chris. O'Neill.
 Local No. 63. Jas. A. Welch.
 Local No. 65. S. J. Thompson.
 Local No. 68. M. J. Sheehan.
 Local No. 68. P. J. Gallagher.
 Local No. 68. F. P. Fall.
 Local No. 70. Thos. F. Gallagher.
 Local No. 70. Robert M. Smith.
 Local No. 74. Wm. Ulm.
 Local No. 75. James Park.
 Local No. 77. Wm. Pierce.
 Local No. 85. John McLaughlin.
 Local No. 85. Michael Casey.
 Local No. 85. Mark A. Longshore.
 Local No. 85. Daniel Fitzpatrick.
 Local No. 90. James Brannen.
 Local No. 90. T. O'Connell.
 Local No. 102. Rush. Dunan.
 Local No. 110. T. A. Patterson.
 Local No. 112. Wm. Cohen.
 Local No. 120. John Geary.
 Local No. 123. Chas. F. Rice.
 Local No. 126. Jos. A. Turnbull.
 Local No. 136. W. C. Hill.
 Local No. 140. Geo. Edgell.
 Local No. 144. F. M. Barnes.
 Local No. 152. H. R. Gibson.
 Local No. 158. John M. Connolly.
 Local No. 163. Wm. D. Kramer.
 Local No. 164. J. E. Longstreet.
 Local No. 180. Lawrence A. Grace.
 Local No. 181. Frank Picard.
 Local No. 189. John Wood.
 Local No. 191. Peter H. McNealy.
 Local No. 191. C. P. Shea.
 Local No. 191. James E. Burnes.
 Local No. 205. Carl Schwat.
 Local No. 206. E. M. Bentson.
 Local No. 211. R. D. Shreffler.
 Local No. 218. Chas. Hickak.
 Local No. 221. Orin Terp.
 Local No. 224. M. W. Coffey.
 Local No. 224. Frank Markey.
 Local No. 226. Alex. Dijeau.
 Local No. 226. Wm. J. Greer.
 Local No. 230. John Barnett.
 Local No. 239. Fred Sturm.

Local No. 246. John Roberts.
 Local No. 248. Louis F. McElroy.
 Local No. 250. Chas. Reid.
 Local No. 253. U. G. Dalbey.
 Local No. 254. Frank Isaac.
 Local No. 256. Hugh F. McMahon.
 Local No. 259. J. K. Winer.
 Local No. 261. J. E. Ball.
 Local No. 266. John A. Macauley.
 Local No. 273. J. H. K. Body.
 Local No. 284. John Irving.
 Local No. 288. W. F. Malaly.
 Local No. 291. Chas. Schneider.
 Local No. 311. S. H. Reed.
 Local No. 314. John J. Lucey.
 Local No. 323. John W. Barry.
 Local No. 332. John Flynn.
 Local No. 336. C. P. Mead.
 Local No. 345. Noah T. Alber.
 Local No. 348. John Wardell.
 Local No. 359. L. E. Overly.
 Local No. 362. Wm. Nill.
 Local No. 369. G. M. Mount.
 Local No. 382. Albert Sumner.
 Local No. 386. Oscar Ehrman.
 Local No. 391. J. Langdon.
 Local No. 405. Wm. E. Pearson.
 Local No. 405. Wm. Reynolds.
 Local No. 406. Edw. Doan.
 Local No. 413. Frank E. Brown.
 Local No. 416. Wm. J. Holmes.
 Local No. 448. John A. Kelly.
 Local No. 449. John Plunkett.
 Local No. 449. Thos. Morand.
 Local No. 452. Louis Fraas.
 Local No. 468. Geo. K. Anderson.
 Local No. 479. Louis Daniels.
 Local No. 489. O. A. Yance.
 Local No. 491. Chas. G. Bullock.
 Local No. 496. J. W. Taggart.
 Local No. 506. Jas. Lyons.
 Local No. 506. Michael McElroy.
 Local No. 506. Thos. Martin.
 Local No. 507. James Holt.
 Local No. 512. Wm. Schumell.
 Local No. 518. Jas. Caldwell.
 Local No. 527. G. S. Barnes.
 Local No. 561. M. Long.
 Local No. 563. W. K. Benegar.
 Local No. 569. Wm. B. Christy.
 Local No. 570. Geo. J. Laughlin.
 Local No. 573. Wm. H. Hartman.
 Local No. 577. Wm. E. Greer.
 Local No. 578. Benj. Clinton.
 Local No. 592. M. B. Runyon.
 Local No. 617. John J. Jennings.
 Local No. 623. G. E. Stevenson.
 Local No. 628. Joseph F. Botte.
 Local No. 631. Jeremiah M. Cronin.
 Local No. 645. James F. Brown.
 Local No. 654. Geo. W. Prescott.
 Local No. 654. Thos. Clark.
 Local No. 654. James Brady.
 Local No. 686. T. Z. Clinton.
 Local No. 700. A. L. St. Clair.
 Local No. 700. Edw. Brown.
 Local No. 700. I. M. Scheibe.
 Local No. 700. M. J. Pesells.
 Local No. 700. James Higgins.
 Local No. 700. James T. Keane.

Local No. 701. Dennis J. O'Connell.
 Local No. 701. Michael Ryan.
 Local No. 701. Henry Hogan.
 Local No. 701. Walter J. Gibbons.
 Local No. 702. — Hayner.
 Local No. 702. Wm. Kumpfer.
 Local No. 702. John Sheridan.
 Local No. 702. Peter McNamard.
 Local No. 702. Fred Dammeier.
 Local No. 702. Joe Doyle.
 Local No. 703. F. H. Ray.
 Local No. 703. James Canty.
 Local No. 703. Chas. Wilbrandt.
 Local No. 704. Robert Scott.
 Local No. 704. Louis Grueling.
 Local No. 704. Oscar Booth.
 Local No. 704. Albert Young.
 Local No. 704. Milton Booth.
 Local No. 704. Joseph Moore.
 Local No. 704. Edw. Johnson.
 Local No. 705. Daniel Furman.
 Local No. 705. John O'Hern.
 Local No. 705. Thos. McCormack.
 Local No. 705. Hugh McGee.
 Local No. 705. Thos. Shea.
 Local No. 705. Patrick Cusick.
 Local No. 705. Thos. Danager.
 Local No. 705. Felix Luby.
 Local No. 705. John Reuter.
 Local No. 705. Michael Shaughnessy.
 Local No. 705. Ed. Tobin.
 Local No. 705. Chris. Sorgersen.
 Local No. 705. Ed. Blum.
 Local No. 705. Eugene Mackey.
 Local No. 705. Frank Garvin.
 Local No. 705. Henry Shea.
 Local No. 705. Louie Dobbs.
 Local No. 705. Thos. Sheriden.
 Local No. 705. John H. McCarthy.
 Local No. 705. John Schroder.
 Local No. 705. Al Anderson.
 Local No. 705. James Farrell.
 Local No. 705. Wm. Riess.
 Local No. 705. John Dovdy.
 Local No. 705. James Jennings.
 Local No. 706. Alfred Spencer.
 Local No. 706. Joseph Levy.
 Local No. 707. John R. Casey.
 Local No. 707. James McBride.
 Local No. 708. William O'Neill.
 Local No. 708. William Nunlz.
 Local No. 708. Patrick Cleary.
 Local No. 708. Tim. D. Mahoney.
 Local No. 708. John Ayrey.
 Local No. 708. William Butler.
 Local No. 708. William O'Neill.
 Local No. 710. Hugo Skado.
 Local No. 710. James Burnes.
 Local No. 710. George F. Golden.
 Local No. 711. Frank P. Brayton.
 Local No. 711. Chas. Brenner.
 Local No. 711. L. B. Beebe.
 Local No. 711. V. V. Harris.
 Local No. 712. J. A. Bernhardt.
 Local No. 712. Chas. E. Stevens.
 Local No. 712. Robert Pruitt.
 Local No. 714. S. Palmer.
 Local No. 715. Emmet Flood.
 Local No. 715. T. J. Ryan.
 Local No. 715. John L. Peterson.

Local No. 715. Thos. Hesdon.
 Local No. 716. C. P. Daly.
 Local No. 716. Chas. Schroeder.
 Local No. 716. P. McMahon.
 Local No. 717. Thos. W. Burke.
 Local No. 718. Thos. L. Hughes.
 Local No. 718. Jas. McCaffery.
 Local No. 719. Robert Abels.
 Local No. 719. Edw. Mullin.
 Local No. 719. Fred Hutchinson.
 Local No. 719. Ferdinand Berndt.
 Local No. 719. John Gaffney.
 Local No. 720. James B. Barry.
 Local No. 720. Robert Davy.
 Local No. 720. Thos. Sexton.
 Local No. 721. Philip Schug.
 Local No. 722. A. J. Reed.
 Local No. 722. C. H. Cork.
 Local No. 722. Al. Gard.
 Local No. 723. Frank O'Rourke.
 Local No. 725. A. S. Armstrong.
 Local No. 725. C. T. Jones.
 Local No. 725. Harry Lapp.
 Local No. 725. P. J. Hisler.
 Local No. 725. Geo. Hisler.
 Local No. 726. Hugh McNulty.
 Local No. 726. A. C. McGregor.
 Local No. 726. Richard McManus.
 Local No. 728. F. Hermle.
 Local No. 728. John Pickel.
 Local No. 729. W. J. Wallace.
 Local No. 729. Jas. Stailey.
 Local No. 730. Arthur J. Irving.
 Local No. 731. Edw. Coleman.
 Local No. 731. Wm. Murphy.
 Local No. 731. Edw. Murphy.
 Local No. 732. Wm. Kenna.
 Local No. 732. Gus. W. Koop.
 Local No. 733. Owen McGinnis.
 Local No. 735. John Keating.
 Local No. 736. John Haberkorn.
 Local No. 738. Wm. J. Bender.
 Local No. 739. James Mahoney.
 Local No. 740. Gus. Nolte.
 Local No. 742. Dan. L. Rohr.
 Local No. 742. Louis Desch.
 Local No. 743. D. J. Sullivan.
 Local No. 744. W. L. Weber.
 Local No. 744. Chas. Smith.
 Local No. 748. Chas. Weber.
 Local No. 748. John Cholewezynski.
 Local No. 748. John M. Schmit.
 Local No. 752. A. J. Dean.
 Local No. 752. James McNamara.
 Local No. 752. John Relinger.
 Local No. 752. M. F. Kelly.
 Local No. 752. E. G. Wickert.
 Local No. 753. G. W. Briggs.
 Local No. 753. W. A. Neer.
 Local No. 753. Steve C. Sumner.
 Local No. 753. F. A. Shearer.
 Local No. 753. Jack Koch.
 Local No. 754. Chas. J. McPherson.
 Local No. 755. Thos. M. Holleran.
 Local No. 759. J. S. Clark.
 Local No. 766. Michael Gallagher.
 Local No. 767. Geo. Schulte.
 Local No. 769. William Gofman.
 Local No. 771. John Holcum.
 Local No. 772. J. A. Fowler.

Local No. 782. Edw. Korrell.
 Local No. 793. P. M. Heffern.
 Local No. 794. Ira J. Mason.
 Local No. 812. Harry Wendelken.
 Local No. 813. Joseph F. Young.
 Local No. 815. Daniel Tussy.

The above list is the total number of names received up to the time of going to press.

* * *

The Co-operative quarries at Bethesda, Wales, are succeeding far beyond all expectations, and the demand for the slate is greatly in excess of the supply. These quarries were started by the unions and sympathizers in opposition to Lord Penryhn, whose employes were out on a strike for nearly three years against the harsh conditions imposed. All the strike leaders are employed in the co-operative quarries.

* * *

At a conference at Porto Rico, on February 25, between Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and delegates of the two Porto Rican labor unions, representing all the organized labor of the island, Mr. Gompers urged their amalgamation under the American Federation of Labor. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the delegates, to be voted upon by the unions on March 12.

* * *

W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, issued a statement last week showing that over \$43,000 had been contributed up to February 1 in response to the joint appeal made last July by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the Colorado State Federation of Labor for a fund to be used in fighting for the eight-hour day in Colorado.

* * *

The printing trades section of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union has voted \$1,000 for label campaign purposes in that city, and has received \$2,500 from the International Union for the same purpose.

* * *

The Marble Workers' Union threatens a general strike throughout the United States in order to force the Employers' Association to sign a scale for the ensuing year.

* * *

The price of labor in Alaska is worth \$4.60 to \$6.50 a day with board.



CORRESPONDENCE



Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I am a constant reader of our Magazine and have not seen any news from our prosperous local, I will endeavor to let our sister locals know that we are getting along well. The various employers of this locality have all signed the new agreement for the ensuing year, and everything is rolling along nicely. We owe our success greatly to our business agent, Sam Davis, who constantly hustles about in the interest of this local. Non-union teamsters are a thing of the past in this part of the city.

Hoping that you will give this space in The Magazine, and with best wishes for yourself and brothers, I remain, yours fraternally,
LOUIS DICKMAN, Rec. Sec'y.



Des Moines, Ia.

Mr. James Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Although Local No. 90 has not been heard from for some time we are still doing business at the same old stand.

Taking into consideration the labor troubles that have existed here this spring, Local No. 90 is in a flourishing condition.

We have pending at the present time a damage suit for \$10,000 as claimed by one Wm. Allen, for alleged injuries received during initiation. However, we have no serious doubts as to the outcome, as we believe his case to be practically without foundation, and we are making preparations to so prove it.

Brother T. O'Connell and your humble servant had the honor to represent Local No. 90 at the Iowa State Federation of Labor at Marshalltown, Ia., last month. The other locals of our craft represented were as follows:

Local No. 517, Ottumwa, John H. Boyd; Local No. 215, Ottumwa, H. C. West; Local No. 192, Keokuk, Dave E. White; Local No. 490, Oskaloosa, J. Cleveland; Local No. 508, Marshalltown, G. W. Hiteman. Bother

George Ferguson of Local No. 192, Keokuk, was also present representing the Trades Assembly of Keokuk.

The following resolution relative to our craft was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that a thorough organization of the teamsters throughout the State of Iowa will be of great benefit to other organized crafts, and

WHEREAS, We believe that in many places the various branches of the teaming industry now organized are not receiving the necessary assistance and support of the central bodies with which they are affiliated, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Iowa State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that all central bodies be instructed to put forth every effort for the further organization of the various branches of the teaming industry, and to lend a more hearty support to those already organized.

Respectfully submitted,

T. O'CONNELL,
M. P. GIVENS.

As the time for our International Convention is drawing near, it is sincerely hoped that our sister locals in Iowa will make all possible effort to be fully represented, as we believe, to a great measure, that the success of our international depends upon the representation to the conventions, so every State and every local in the State should pride themselves in our conventions, and strive by sending their best men as delegates, to make each convention a far greater success than the one previous.

Local No. 90 will send two delegates to Cincinnati—Brothers T. O'Connell and James Brennan, and we feel fully assured that Local No. 90 will be well represented, and I will say for our delegates that they desire to meet as many representatives from Iowa as possible.

With best wishes for the success of our International and affiliated locals, I am

Fraternally yours, M. P. GIVENS,
Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 90.



The longest strike on record is not ended. The 2,800 men and boys employed in Lord Penrhyn's slate quarry in Wales, went out two and a half years ago and the settlement of the strike is now a question in British politics.

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor:

Dear Sir and Brother—Taking this opportunity of corresponding with you, I wish to say that our local is at this writing passing through the greatest crisis of its history, as we are now entering upon the sixth week of a strike, but the most of the boys are holding out bravely, but we had a few weak-kneed men among us who ran at the first fire; that is, they went scabbing on us. I will give you their names, as follows: Frank Pope, Harry Thompson, George Washington, Andrew Hutt, Jeff Webb, William Bland, Robt. McCombs, Benjamin Guthrie, Jake Dodson, Mack Williams, Albert McClaran, Wm. Henry, Chas. Isom, Thomas Dougherty, John Combs, Chas. Smith, Wm. Ellis, John Ward, Ernest Goff, Lester Irvin. Now I hope that we will soon get our troubles settled.

By publishing the above names in our Magazine you will confer a great favor for the Van Drivers' Local Union No. 755 of St. Louis, and the International Brotherhood in general. I remain

Yours fraternally,

JOS. L. COVINGTON, Trustee.



San Francisco, Cal.,

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Well, I suppose it is about time for Local 278 to enter on the scene. It is about two months since my last letter was written. Since that time we have made a few changes in our officers. Mr. Rourke, who has been elected to the office of vice-president, has served this union in different capacities since its organization and has proved himself to be a true union man.

James Fisher, our new financial secretary, has also a good record, he being the president of this local last term.

Wm. Grace, better known by the boys as "Bill," is our business agent, and also our treasurer, having acted in the latter position about three years, his clean record and straightforward manner having won for him the positions he now holds.

I suppose a good many of my fellow brothers will think I was about to forget the rest of the members, but not so. There never was a better body of men organized under one head as we have in Local 278, but,

of course, it is impossible to mention the good deeds of all in this little paper.

In the last issue of The Magazine I noticed a little item written by Brother Richard Dickson of Local 96, and think it a wise plan for every brother to heed his words, a portion of which I will quote for those who have not read them: "Attend the meetings of your local and help run its business, don't stay home and then register a kick at what is done."

Well, brothers, thinking this will hold you for awhile, I will wipe my pen. Remaining

Fraternally yours,

ED. J. HEWELCKE,

Rec. Sec'y, Local 278.



St. Paul, Minn.

Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I am corresponding secretary of Local 257, located at St. Paul, I will try to give you an idea of what we are doing.

We were organized April 6, this year, with fifty charter members, and we are going at full speed, getting new members at every meeting. We have 115 members in good standing, but we have some of the sort that all locals have—those who are just a little behind in their dues.

If every member would just stop and think that by buying so many less glasses of beer they would be able to pay their dues every month. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

E. J. HUTCHINSON, Cor. Sec'y.



Troy, N. Y.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor:

This being the first news from Local 227, I will try and make it acceptable. First of all I want to state that we are enjoying the advantage obtained by being organized. One of our locals in this (City Livery Drivers and Helpers No. 5) are enjoying the conditions that seem so hard to get in St. Louis. Parryism is so strong out West we don't want any of it. All crafts here are recognized by the employers. No open shops for ours. We haven't time to bother with them. But once in a while an injunction drifts this way. There are two here now. One against the Molders' Union, restraining it from talking or interfering with the "Dagoes" in the

West Side foundry in C—. Then we have another against the mayor and public improvement commission restraining them from bonding the city in completing the new waterworks, new park and speedway according to a law passed this year.

This injunction was applied for by John Cahill, an alderman, on the minority side of the house, and was granted by the Justice Herrick.

This injunction knocks out about 1,000 union laborers and about 200 teams, but we like Cahill just the same.

In closing I will state that we will take the injunction in this section under consideration and report our finding in our ballot on election day. I hope that every laboring man will do the same. Fraternally yours,

N. S. LANKHRAN,
Business Agt., Local 227.

♣ ♣ ♣

Brazil, Ind.

J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please publish in the July Magazine that the Sheridan Brick Works of Brazil is on the unfair list. The union men at work there asked for recognition and in answer the company discharged them. There has been two committees sent to confer with the company officials, but could not secure a meeting. The plant is now working with scabs.

At a meeting of all unions in Brazil, including the A. F. of L., the Sheridan company was placed on the unfair list.

We would earnestly ask that all teamsters remember this.

Yours fraternally,

H. L. GROVES,
Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 166.

♣ ♣ ♣

Rural letter carriers of the United States met in Chicago recently to form a national association. There were in attendance delegates representing 17,000 rural letter carriers. Better roads, more salary, fewer privations, holidays and other matters were discussed. The organization will be known as the National Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers' Association.

♣ ♣ ♣

The percentage of wage earners who are females is, in the United States, 14; in Germany, 25; in England, 25; in Italy, 40, and in Austria, 47.

Flint, Mich.

Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

It has been some time since you have heard from No. 298. Our members take great interest in reading the letters published in our Magazine. I think they do good.

We initiated three members this month, and we all had a good time after the obligation. We gave a dance and reception on the 10th of the month, and every one had a good time. Vice-President B. McNamamon resigned his office and Brother C. Peters was elected to fill the vacancy.

We are going to try to be represented at the convention.

Yours fraternally,

A. H. RYNEX, Cor. Sec'y.

♣ ♣ ♣

A strike which will soon include 2,000 workers began recently at the Lassig plant of the American Bridge Company, Chicago, when 200 machinists left their posts after hearing the announcement that a cut in wages had been ordered. The cut, which was ordered from the United States Steel Corporation, which controls the American Bridge Company, ranges from 10 to 15 per cent. The Machinists Union called upon all its members employed by the company to strike at once as soon as news of the wage decrease reached the organization's officers.

♣ ♣ ♣

As there are no restrictive immigration laws in Natal, South Africa, the employers are bringing in contract labor wholesale, and the unions have to battle against this wage-reducing dodge the best way they can. For instance, the Natal Stores' Employees' Association has the following for one of its objects: "To check, as far as possible, by co-operation with kindred associations in England and elsewhere and by other lawful means, the present pernicious system of the importation into this colony of underpaid employees."

♣ ♣ ♣

While central trades union organizations in all sections of the country are planning Labor Day parades for the first Monday in September, the Chicago Federation of Labor is contemplating a new departure to take the form of a great outdoor picnic and demonstration, where the holiday can be enjoyed as a holiday.

Magazine International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

IN MEMORIAM.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1904.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Local No. 506, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, James Doyle, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late brother our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

GEO. TRAUTNER, Sec'y-Treas.

* * *

DES MOINES, Ia., June 11, 1904.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earthly sphere the wife of our esteemed brother, George W. Gayhart, thus leaving many loved ones to mourn her loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 90, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, do hereby extend to Brother George Gayhart and family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be embodied in our records and a copy forwarded to Brother Gayhart and copies be furnished our International Magazine and the Iowa Unionist for publication.

JAMES BRENNAN,

T. O'CONNELL,

M. P. GIVENS,

Committee.

Unanimously adopted by Local No. 90, I. B. of T., June 11, 1904.

M. P. GIVENS, Rec. Sec'y.

N. B. THOMAS, President.

* * *

OGDEN, Utah.

WHEREAS, The Master Foreman of United Labor has called from his labors Edgar F. Lynch, and

WHEREAS, He who doeth all things well has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Edgar F. Lynch, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 545, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, of Ogden deplores the sudden summons to Brother Edgar F. Lynch, and we bow in due submission to the will of the Almighty and take this opportunity to record our sorrow by spreading these resolutions in full on our minutes, and we hereby express our sympathy to the bereaved wife and child of our late lamented brother, Edgar F. Lynch; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we cause these resolutions to be published in the local paper; and, be it further

Resolved, That we instruct the secretary to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the widow,

and insert a copy of the same in our official Magazine.

By order of the president, C. H. Martin.

J. J. VARLEY,

W. F. MORGART,

F. ARNOLD,

Committee.

J. J. VARLEY, Rec. Sec'y.

* * *

MOBILE, Ala., June 23.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst our beloved brother, Prince Albert, Jr., who departed this life on the 15th day of June, 1904, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for the next thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to The Magazine for publication.

GEO. HUNTER,

LENARD JACKSON,

WM. JONES,

RANDALL JENKINS,

HENRY JONES,

Committee.

J. M. DAWSON, Rec. and Cor Sec'y, Local 819.

* * *

The conference in Toledo, O., between the dredge and tug owners of the Great Lakes and the licensed tugmen has developed radical differences of opinion on three points—the right to discharge, a reduction in hours from thirteen to twelve, and the demand for a scale of wages based on the ruling on Lake Erie for all the lakes. The matters have been referred to a committee composed of Daniel J. Keefe, Captain Shea and President James Walsh on the parts of the men, and J. A. Smith, T. C. Fritz and S. O. Dixon for the owners. This committee is considering the contested points.

* * *

A sympathetic strike at the expense of a labor organization contract is not a consideration with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. What contracts it makes it observes for the length of time for which they are made. No deviation is tolerated from the law of the organization, regardless of what comment may be made against it because of its declaration to observe contracts.

* * *

San Francisco is said to be the city where the labor unions have the most power in the United States and where labor is most perfectly organized. There are 162 separate unions with a membership of more than 65,000.

FINANCIAL

To Affiliated Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for June, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies:

RECEIPTS.		Ult. No.	Am't.
1. 63 S.	16.80	16.80	\$ 16.80
1. 69 S.	4.80	4.80	
1. 74 S.	8.70	8.70	
1. 75 S.	3.00	3.00	
1. 208 Sup.	1.50	1.50	
1. 240 Disbanded, money in treasury		61.00	
1. 258 S.	7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50	
1. 348 S.	8.00	8.00	
1. 351 S.	1.00, Sup. 2.00	3.00	
1. 359 S.	7.50	7.50	
1. 381 S.	6.50	6.50	
1. 416 S.	3.75, Sup. 2.00	5.75	
1. 492 S.	6.45, Sup. 75c	7.20	
1. 539 S.	3.00	3.00	
1. 815 S.	10.00, Sup. 9.25	19.25	
1. 347 S.	3.00	3.00	
1. 407 S.	3.05, Sup. 30c	3.35	
1. 576 S.	7.50	7.50	
1. 602 Sup.	6.00	6.00	
1. 703 S.	78.00, Sup. 6.50	84.50	
1. 772 S.	30.00, Sup. 50c	30.50	
1. 21 S.	3.00, Sup. 2.50	5.50	
1. 49 S.	15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50	
1. 55 S.	6.25	6.25	
1. 60 S.	15.00, Sup. 5.00	20.00	
1. 186 S.	6.00, Sup. 8.20	14.20	
2. 24 S.	10.50, Sup. 5c	10.55	
2. 117 S.	7.50, Sup. 75c	8.25	
2. 126 S.	17.50, Sup. 1.00	18.50	
2. 202 S.	3.75	3.75	
2. 302 S.	3.75	3.75	
2. 328 S.	15.00	15.00	
2. 400 S.	7.50	7.50	
2. 429 S.	3.00, Sup. 1.20	4.20	
2. 445 S.	4.50	4.50	
2. 449 S.	45.00, Sup. 25.00	70.00	
2. 468 S.	1.50, Sup. 50c	2.00	
2. 491 S.	2.50	2.50	
2. 561 S.	22.75, Sup. 5.50	28.25	
2. 718 S.	90.00	90.00	
2. 726 S.	7.50	7.50	
2. 793 S.	20.00	20.00	
2. 802 S.	4.15, Sup. 30c	4.45	
2. 54 S.	2.25	2.25	
2. 62 S.	2.00, Sup. 1.50	3.50	
2. 98 S.	27.50	27.50	
2. 229 S.	4.50	4.50	
2. 734 S.	80.00, Sup. 2.00	82.00	
2. 755 S.	7.50	7.50	
2. 762 S.	11.30	11.30	
3. 110 S.	3.00	3.00	
3. 164 Sup.	5.00	5.00	
3. 196 Sup.	3.00	3.00	
3. 228 S.	3.10, Sup. 4.05	7.15	
3. 242 S.	5.00	5.00	
3. 243 S.	1.05	1.05	
3. 491 S.	15.00	15.00	
3. 741 S.	2.50, Sup. 50c	3.00	
3. 748 S.	60.00	60.00	
3. 371 Ch.	10.00	10.00	
3. 121 S.	7.25	7.25	
3. 56 S.	2.70	2.70	

Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.
3. 254 S.	7.50	8. 132 S.	4.70
3. 264 S.	15.00	8. 208 S.	45.00
3. 567 S.	30.00	8. 765 S.	7.75, Sup. 10.00
3. 588 S.	15.00	8. 793 S.	35.00, Sup. 9.25
3. 706 S.	52.50, Sup. 50c	9. 398 Ch.	10.00, S. 16.75
4. 345 S.	8.00, Sup. 50c	9. 29 S.	6.00
4. 380 Ch.	10.00	9. 30 S.	15.00
4. 52 S.	5.50, Sup. 40c	9. 50 S.	14.10
4. 152 S.	5.25	9. 52 S.	4.00
4. 389 S.	7.50	9. 246 S.	3.15, Sup. 30c
4. 611 S.	6.25, Sup. 5.00	9. 272 S.	2.10
4. 714 S.	14.40	9. 261 S.	1.50
4. 759 S.	9.50, Sup. 5c	9. 292 S.	10.80
4. 563 S.	12.55, Sup. 50c	9. 336 S.	10.50, Sup. 3.25
4. 283 S.	4.50	9. 360 S.	14.00, Sup. 6.40
4. 309 S.	6.25, Sup. 27c	9. 390 S.	4.50, Sup. 1.50
4. 405 S.	24.00	9. 418 S.	4.40, Sup. 1.00
4. 518 S.	3.00	9. 420 S.	9.00, Sup. 3.00
4. 556 S.	6.00	9. 458 S.	9.90, Sup. 10c
4. 717 S.	15.00, Sup. 6.00	9. 553 S.	60.00
6. 3 S.	4.85	9. 707 S.	58.50
6. 23 Sup.	25c	9. 733 S.	24.00, Sup. 1.00
6. 131 S.	8.10, Sup. 40c	9. 750 S.	22.50
6. 185 S.	2.20	9. 16 S.	5.40
6. 221 S.	22.50	9. 448 S.	3.75
6. 252 S.	2.25, Sup. 1.50	9. 574 S.	10.35
6. 262 S.	4.50	9. 701 S.	108.75
6. 299 S.	3.00	9. 731 S.	24.00
6. 318 S.	3.00	9. 98 S.	22.50
6. 324 S.	7.50	9. 403 Ch.	10.00
6. 330 Sup.	1.75	9. 304 S.	17.00, Sup. 85c
6. 333 S.	7.50, Sup. 75c	9. 812 S.	3.00
6. 413 S.	5.00, Sup. 1.20	10. 82 S.	7.05, Sup. 25c
6. 598 S.	7.30	10. 164 Sup.	50c
6. 657 S.	15.00	10. 200 S.	2.50
6. 700 S.	205.00, Sup. 12.00	10. 220 S.	12.40, Sup. 2.55
6. 702 S.	168.00, Sup. 7.00	10. 329 S.	12.50, Sup. 1.65
6. 712 S.	85.00, Sup. 1.00	10. 307 S.	9.00, Sup. 50c
6. 743 S.	17.50	10. 358 S.	7.50
6. 756 S.	19.75, Sup. 2.50	10. 469 S.	7.50, Sup. 50c
6. 789 S.	4.65	10. 516 S.	13.50, Sup. 25c
6. 807 Sup.	75c	10. 696 S.	2.55
6. 320 S.	2.55	10. 728 S.	32.50, Sup. 7.25
6. 327 S.	7.50, Sup. 50c	10. 760 S.	15.00
7. 2 S.	7.50	10. 744 S.	80.00
7. 35 S.	10.00	10. 152 S.	1.00, Sup. 4.50
7. 47 S.	8.70	10. 195 S.	3.90, Sup. 25c
7. 179 S.	10.05	10. 527 S.	7.50
7. 268 S.	10.05, Sup. 1.25	10. 729 S.	15.00
7. 274 S.	2.00	10. 735 S.	13.50, Sup. 1.50
7. 354 Sup.	1.85	10. 747 S.	3.75
7. 452 S.	6.00	10. 755 S.	7.50, Sup. 1.50
7. 525 S.	7.50	10. 773 Sup.	75c
7. 726 S.	95.75, Sup. 2.75	10. 611 S.	7.50
7. 728 S.	22.50	11. 31 S.	4.50
7. 748 S.	7.50, Sup. 2.35	11. 42 S.	15.00, Sup. 2.50
7. 764 S.	7.50, Sup. 50c	11. 72 S.	8.00, Sup. 3.60
7. 298 S.	3.50, Sup. 75c	11. 143 S.	6.20, Sup. 1.25
7. 755 S.	7.50	11. 224 S.	52.50
7. 317 S.	17.50, Sup. 3.20	11. 243 Sup.	3.07
7. 376 S.	20.00	11. 356 S.	3.75
8. 385 Ch.	10.00, S. 2.50	11. 400 S.	6.25, Sup. 3.70
8. 90 S.	45.00, Sup. 1.50	11. 405 S.	37.50
8. 164 S.	17.50, Sup. 95c	11. 459 S.	6.75, Sup. 38c
8. 166 S.	4.50	11. 583 S.	3.30
8. 180 S.	45.00, Sup. 25c	11. 590 S.	16.30
8. 189 S.	15.95, Sup. 50c	11. 613 S.	12.00, Sup. 3.10
8. 332 S.	6.50, Sup. 50c	11. 685 S.	10.00
8. 346 S.	3.75	11. 753 S.	150.00, Sup. 8.50
8. 378 S.	5.25	11. 767 S.	17.50, Sup. 1.25
8. 506 S.	90.00	11. 819 S.	18.25, Sup. 50c
8. 537 S.	40.00, Sup. 2.75	11. 120 S.	18.00
8. 641 S.	3.75	11. 140 S.	7.95
8. 667 S.	3.00	13. 71 S.	4.50
8. 710 S.	56.25, Sup. 50c	13. 157 S.	3.75
8. 716 S.	92.95, Sup. 35c	13. 173 S.	4.50
8. 721 S.	38.50, Sup. 25c	13. 218 S.	11.50, Sup. 6.25
8. 740 S.	15.00	13. 229 S.	5.50, Sup. 1.20
8. 723 S.	47.25	13. 234 S.	7.50
8. 37 S.	15.00	13. 236 S.	3.00
8. 60 Sup.	7.50	13. 238 S.	2.85
		13. 260 Sup.	50c

Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.
13. 282 S. 1.50	1.50	16. 391 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50	23. 80 S. 9.00, Sup. 12c	9.72		
13. 312 S. 2.85	2.85	16. 429 S. 1.50	1.50	23. 107 S. 1.35	1.35		
13. 367 S. 6.00	6.00	16. 716 Sup. 2.00	2.00	23. 174 S. 3.60	3.60		
13. 373 S. 1.00	1.00	17. 159 S. 2.40	2.40	23. 193 S. 17.50, Sup. 20c	17.70		
13. 417 S. 7.05, Sup. 2.25	9.30	17. 314 S. 17.65, Sup. 20c	17.85	23. 220 Sup. 25c	.25		
13. 504 S. 21.00	21.00	17. 369 S. 5.55	5.55	23. 232 S. 2.65	2.65		
13. 536 S. 7.50	7.50	17. 388 S. 10.45	10.45	23. 376 S. 20.00	20.00		
13. 544 Sup. 1.00	1.00	17. 506 Sup. 12.50	12.50	23. 409 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50		
13. 557 S. 7.25, Sup. 1.45	8.70	17. 290 S. 2.40	2.40	23. 715 S. 105.75, Sup.			
13. 570 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	17. 321 S. 5.00, Sup. 1.95	6.95	23. 1 S. 3.85	109.60		
13. 581 S. 4.50	4.50	17. 681 S. 13.75, Sup. 2.50	16.25	23. 1 S. 7.50	7.50		
13. 586 S. 4.95	4.95	18. 404 Ch. 10.00	10.00	23. 226 S. 104.50, Sup.			
13. 623 S. 6.75	6.75	18. 5 S. 19.75, Sup. 60c	20.35	23. 448 S. 3.50	108.00		
13. 636 S. 7.25, Sup. 75c	8.00	18. 45 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	23. 479 S. 7.50, Sup. 6.25	13.75		
13. 645 S. 34.65, Sup. 5.35	40.00	18. 43 S. 7.50, Sup. 25c	7.75	23. 526 S. 19.95, Sup. 5c	20.00		
13. 686 S. 2.25, Sup. 25c	2.50	18. 64 S. 7.50	7.50	23. 526 S. 5.25	5.25		
13. 703 S. 80.90, Sup. 3.20	84.10	18. 162 S. 29.90, Sup. 1.60	31.50	23. 122 S. 7.50	7.50		
13. 709 S. 13.75, Sup. 1.25	15.00	18. 169 S. 8.70	8.70	23. 129 S. 5.10	5.10		
13. 736 S. 7.50	7.50	18. 191 S. 90.00	90.00	24. 52 S. 7.50	7.50		
13. 759 S. 3.25, Sup. 90c	4.15	18. 196 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75	24. 98 S. 33.90, Sup. 10c	34.00		
13. 766 S. 17.70	17.70	18. 316 S. 5.50, Sup. 30c	5.80	24. 116 S. 7.20	7.20		
13. 780 S. 4.50	4.50	18. 326 S. 8.05, Sup. 2.05	10.10	24. 306 S. 7.50	7.50		
13. 783 S. 3.45, Sup. 1.75	5.20	18. 450 S. 4.75	4.75	24. 408 Ch. 10.00	10.00		
13. 105 S. 14.05, Sup. 1.40	15.45	18. 635 S. 7.30	7.30	24. 412 Ch. 10.00	10.00		
13. 155 S. 6.00, Sup. 38c	6.38	18. 704 S. 210.00, Sup.		24. 727 S. 1.50, Sup. 40c	1.90		
13. 52 S. 4.75, Sup. 20c	4.95	18. 142 S. 4.50	214.50	24. 259 S. 7.20	7.20		
13. 718 Benefit money re-		18. 203 S. 2.10	2.10	24. 243 S. 30c	.30		
funded	450.00	18. 803 S. 4.95	4.95	24. 372 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.25	7.25		
14. 2 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50	18. 803 S. 4.25, Sup. 75c	5.00	24. 432 S. 48.00	48.00		
14. 44 S. 4.05	4.05	18. 491 Refund of benefit		24. 475 S. 5.00, Sup. 4.25	9.25		
14. 136 S. 24.00	24.00	money	47.00	25. 214 S. 5.50, Sup. 2.85	8.35		
14. 147 S. 1.60	1.60	20. 20 S. 49.50, Sup. 50c	50.00	25. 216 Sup. 3.25	3.25		
14. 165 S. 1.50	1.50	20. 73 S. 7.50	7.50	25. 222 S. 14.25, Sup. 1.75	16.00		
14. 182 S. 7.25	7.25	20. 83 S. 3.00	3.00	25. 266 S. 15.00, Sup. 60c	15.60		
14. 225 S. 1.75, Sup. 4c	1.79	20. 85 S. 325.00	325.00	25. 304 S. 15.00	15.00		
14. 442 S. 9.50, Sup. 50c	10.00	20. 100 S. 2.40	2.40	25. 380 S. 10.00, Sup. 3.44	13.44		
14. 468 S. 5.40	5.40	20. 130 S. 2.70	2.70	25. 471 S. 4.50	4.50		
14. 52 S. 13.00	13.00	20. 144 Sup. 1.25	1.25	25. 170 S. 6.90, Sup. 1.35	8.25		
14. 616 S. 4.50	4.50	20. 181 S. 7.05, Sup. 85c	7.90	27. 6 S. 5.25	5.25		
14. 710 Sup. 2.00	2.00	20. 190 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.75	11.75	27. 51 S. 8.65	8.65		
14. 732 S. 62.50, Sup. 50c	63.00	20. 234 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 71 S. 12.50, Sup. 50c	13.00		
14. 776 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	20. 420 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 88 S. 6.60	6.60		
14. 7 S. 5.40, Sup. 4.00	9.40	20. 494 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.00	7.00	27. 197 S. 3.00	3.00		
14. 33 S. 25.65	25.65	20. 496 S. 7.20	7.20	27. 227 S. 31.00, Sup. 4.00	35.00		
14. 40 S. 180.00, Sup.		20. 617 S. 11.25, Sup. 6.25	17.50	27. 284 S. 10.00, Sup. 2.50	12.50		
14.50	194.50	20. 618 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	27. 385 S. 3.25, Sup. 10c	3.35		
14. 416 S. 7.50, Sup. 3.25	10.75	20. 702 S. 25.00	25.00	27. 396 S. 23.00, Sup. 1.00	24.00		
14. 500 S. 4.20	4.20	20. 761 Sup. 2.35	2.35	27. 503 S. 3.45, Sup. 5c	3.50		
14. 573 S. 16.25, Sup. 1.00	17.25	20. 769 S. 9.75	9.75	27. 556 S. 8.00	8.00		
14. 610 S. 5.50	5.50	20. 184 S. 5.55	5.55	27. 567 S. 33.75, Sup. 1.50	35.25		
14. 739 S. 16.00	16.00	20. 742 S. 60.00, Sup. 50c	60.50	27. 492 S. 6.90	6.90		
14. 24 S. 18.00, Sup. 1.50	19.50	20. 780 S. 1.25, Sup. 95c	2.20	27. 650 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00		
14. 198 S. 5.25	5.25	21. 2 Sup. 75c	.75	27. 676 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00		
14. 520 S. 7.50, Sup. 90c	8.40	21. 256 S. 30.00	30.00	27. 700 S. 60.00	60.00		
15. 11 S. 4.20	4.20	21. 297 Sup. 50c	.50	28. 389 S. 7.50	7.50		
15. 19 S. 13.25, Sup. 1.75	15.00	21. 28 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	28. 539 S. 2.25	2.25		
15. 75 S. 10.50, Sup. 1.00	11.50	21. 278 S. 72.50	72.50	28. 710 S. 103.75, Sup.			
15. 163 S. 7.50, Sup. 25c	7.75	21. 313 S. 17.50, Sup. 50c	18.00	2.10	105.85		
15. 239 S. 2.50	2.50	21. 411 S. 4.50	4.50	28. 741 S. 9.00, Sup. 50c	9.50		
15. 253 S. 7.05	7.05	21. 429 Sup. 50c	.50	28. 751 S. 22.50, Sup. 1.95	24.45		
15. 277 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c	3.50	21. 487 S. 7.05	7.05	28. 754 S. 32.00	32.00		
15. 308 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.00	17.00	21. 755 S. 7.50	7.50	28. 757 S. 2.40	2.40		
15. 343 S. 27.50, Sup. 1.50	29.00	21. 21 S. 12.50	12.50	28. 782 S. 40.00, Sup. 50c	40.50		
15. 350 S. 6.00	6.00	21. 59 S. 3.00	3.00	28. 132 S. 50c, Sup. 20c	.70		
15. 384 S. 5.85	5.85	21. 158 S. 4.50	4.50	28. 321 S. 3.00	3.00		
15. 399 S. 12.00, Sup. 65c	12.65	21. 186 Sup. 80c	.80	28. 335 S. 9.90, Sup. 10c	10.00		
15. 566 S. 2.50, Sup. 4.20	6.70	21. 251 S. 7.20	7.20	28. 716 S. 6.25, Sup. 4.65	10.90		
15. 741 Sup. 2.50	2.50	21. 403 S. 3.75	3.75	28. 771 S. 6.00	6.00		
15. 793 S. 2.50, Sup. 1.00	3.50	22. Joint Council of St.		28. 39 Disbanded, money			
15. 801 S. 6.00, Sup. 30c	6.30	Louis, Mo., Sup.		in treasury	.56		
15. 805 S. 5.50, Sup. 20c	5.70	2.50	2.50	28. 60 S. 20.00, Sup. 5.00	25.00		
15. 8 S. 16.00, Sup. 1.25	17.25	22. 60 S. 21.25, Sup. 25c	21.50	28. 176 S. 11.25	11.25		
15. 65 S. 3.60, Sup. 75c	4.35	22. 138 S. 3.75	3.75	28. 311 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00		
15. 387 S. 7.50	7.50	22. 149 S. 7.50	7.50	28. 342 S. 11.25	11.25		
15. 9 S. 11.55	11.55	22. 151 S. 19.50	19.50	29. 74 S. 7.95	7.95		
15. 815 S. 17.75, Sup. 6.00	23.75	22. 230 Sup. 30c	.30	29. 76 S. 8.70	8.70		
16. 41 S. 22.50	22.50	22. 257 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.50	11.50	29. 175 S. 2.85	2.85		
16. 97 S. 3.00	3.00	22. 264 S. 20.00, Sup. 1.50	21.50	29. 242 S. 20.00, Sup. 3.75	23.75		
16. 221 S. 22.50, Sup. 1.00	23.50	22. 286 S. 10.50, Sup.		29. 288 S. 15.00	15.00		
16. 271 S. 8.00	8.00	10.00	20.50	29. 344 S. 7.25	7.25		
16. 310 S. 4.75, Sup. 1.25	6.00	22. 328 S. 15.00	15.00	29. 365 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25	8.75		
16. 347 Sup. 1.00	1.00	22. 565 S. 3.60, Sup. 40c	4.00	29. 385 S. 2.75, Sup. 20c	2.95		
16. 382 S. 6.00	6.00	22. 589 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c	3.50	29. 408 Sup. 50c	.50		
16. 423 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00	22. 705 S. 762.50, Sup.		29. 416 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00		
16. 505 S. 3.00	3.00	33.00	795.50	29. 561 S. 23.75, Sup. 1.75	25.50		
16. 644 S. 30.00	30.00	22. 768 S. 8.00	8.00	29. 696 S. 2.40	2.40		
16. 711 S. 125.00, Sup.		22. 778 S. 2.55	2.55	29. 722 S. 82.50, Sup. 7.50	90.00		
3.50	128.50	22. 62 S. 14.25, Sup. 2.25	16.50	29. 726 S. 7.50	7.50		
16. 731 S. 95.00	95.00	22. 449 S. 70.00, Sup. 2.50	72.50	29. 729 S. 15.00	15.00		
16. 763 S. 16.25, Sup. 1.58	17.83	22. 628 S. 26.25	26.25	29. 250 S. 1.20	1.20		
16. 811 S. 3.45	3.45	22. 714 S. 16.25, Sup. 2.50	18.75	29. 64 S. 7.50	7.50		

Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.
29. 154 S. 6.00	6.00	30. 221 S. 15.00	15.00	30. 620 S. 4.95, Sup. 30c	5.25
29. 296 S. 1.50	1.50	30. 272 S. 2.10	2.10	30. 636 Sup. 1.00	1.00
29. 364 S. 10.80, Sup. 75c	11.55	30. 390 S. 5.50, Sup. 1.00	6.50	30. 11 S. 2.50, Sup. 50c	3.00
29. 784 S. 7.00, Sup. 60c	7.60	30. 359 S. 7.50	7.50	30. 27 S. 2.25, Sup. 75c	3.00
30. 49 S. 15.00, Sup. 4.00	19.00	30. 357 S. 3.00	3.00	30. 719 S. 161.25	161.25
30. 63 S. 17.75	17.75	30. 506 S. 12.50	12.50	30. 748 S. 90.00, Sup. 5.00	95.00
30. 69 S. 4.80	4.80	30. 575 S. 20.00, Sup. 5.00	25.00		

EXPENDITURES.

Ult.	Am't.	Ult.	Am't.
1. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	10.00	13. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 746..	195.00
1. E. L. Turley, May salary	150.00	13. Geo. Innis, on account	100.00
1. C. P. Shea, balance of May salary and expenses	28.40	13. M. J. Dwyer, on account	25.00
1. H. K. Sullivan, balance of May salary and expenses	135.20	13. W. H. Payne, for organizing Local 360	5.00
1. Chas. Robb, balance of May salary and expenses	117.90	13. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	26.00
1. Chas. Robb, on account	100.00	14. John F. O'Kane, benefits for Local 224	700.00
1. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00	14. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00
1. Frank Morrison, April per capita to A. F. of L	420.75	14. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
1. F. A. Markey, in full for May salary and expenses	155.75	16. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750..	180.00
1. Samuel Johnson, balance of May salary and expenses	94.15	16. Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00
1. Wm. Rowbotham, balance of May salary and expenses	64.75	16. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
1. Indiana Trust Co., for June rent..	100.00	16. C. P. Shea, on account	40.00
2. Noah T. Alber, four days' salary as organizer	12.00	17. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755	325.00
2. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00	17. Central Union Telephone Co., for rental and long distance service..	45.05
2. Geo. Innis, in full for May salary and expenses	176.28	19. E. A. Ottl, for organizing Local 147	5.00
2. C. F. O'Neill, in full for May salary and expenses	241.65	19. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account.....	100.00
2. Moorman & Geller, for printing supplies	23.00	19. Whitehead & Hoag Co., for buttons	147.30
2. John F. O'Kane, benefits for Local 224	700.00	20. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750..	150.00
3. F. P. Fall, in full for May salary and expenses	129.24	20. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,050.00
4. Edw. Gould, benefits for Local 98..	200.00	20. James J. Dwyer, balance of June salary	50.00
4. H. K. Sullivan, on account	100.00	21. J. W. Aspergren, for organizing Local 346	5.00
6. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,100.00	22. Stamps, received on supplies from Local 230	.30
7. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	300.00	22. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 746..	150.00
7. Western Union Telegraph Co. for May messages	2.97	23. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755	275.00
8. Postal Telegraph Co., for May messages	37.59	23. W. L. Thompson, for organizing Local 385	5.00
8. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00	23. Adams Express Co., expressage on May Magazines	9.55
8. A. B. Walton, in full for May salary and expenses	128.65	23. A. B. Walton, on account.....	50.00
8. Edw. Gould, in full for May salary and expenses	177.60	23. Moorman & Geller, for printing....	42.70
8. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	15.00	24. Thos. Martin, two weeks' salary as organizer	40.00
8. The Cheltenham Press, for printing the Magazine	515.53	25. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
8. Iliff Stationery Co., office supplies.	1.55	25. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
8. Geo. J. Mayer, for seals, stencils, etc.	12.15	25. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
8. Indianapolis Gas Co., for office lights	1.17	25. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
8. Remington Typewriter Co., office supplies	4.25	25. M. O'Neill, four weeks' salary to date	60.00
9. Samuel Johnson, on account	25.00	25. Samuel Johnson, on account	10.00
9. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00	25. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
10. N. W. Evans, on account	50.00	27. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	900.00
10. Adams Express Co., expressage on April Magazines	10.43	27. Frank Morrison, per capita tax to the A. F. of L	420.75
11. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00	28. N. W. Evans, balance of June salary and expenses	111.30
11. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00	28. Wm. Rowbotham, balance of June salary and expenses	71.30
11. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00	28. M. J. Dwyer, on account	50.00
11. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00	28. Stamps, received from Local 132, on supplies	.70
13. Stamps, received on supplies from 260	.50	28. Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	1.00
13. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,050.00	29. Stamps received from Local 408 on supplies	.50
		29. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00
		30. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755	275.00
		30. Whitehead & Hoag Co., for buttons	147.30
		30. E. L. Turley, for railroad fare and expenses to St. Louis, Mo., and return	19.20
		30. Adams Express Co., expressage....	82.45
		30. American Express Co., expressage..	4.95
		30. United States Co., Expressage	.28

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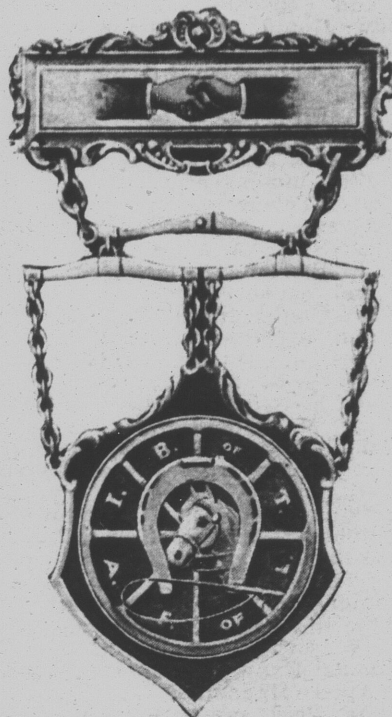


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VOL. I.

JULY, 1904.

NO. 9

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NOTICE.

A mistake was made in General Secretary
Turley's letter last month. The letter states
that the special rate to Cincinnati is one
fare plus 25 cents, instead of one and one-
third fare plus 25 cents, which is the rate
granted by the railroads.



We will meet over the Rhine in Cincin-
nati.



From where did the Chicago Employers'
Association get its inspiration to annihilate
the Teamsters' Union? From Colorado?



Boom the label. Buy nothing but label
goods, but don't forget that we have a label
of our own. Boom it! Boost it! Push it!



The great daily papers admit that both
sides are wrong in Colorado. The mine own-
ers are wrong because they are wrong, and
the unions are wrong because it would not
do to place the blame altogether on the
shoulders of capital, even if that is where it
belongs.



The Citizens' Industrial Association of St.
Louis through its official organ, informs the
world at large that a strike exists among
the livery drivers of St. Louis. It has been
going on for some weeks, and, according
to the organ of the association, the livery-
men and undertakers have not been affected
in the least.

They have secured all the drivers they
need and their business has gone on as
usual.

Funny, isn't it? Their business is just the
same as usual, but some of them had to sell

part of their stock, and it was bought by men who are fair to the union, and bought at a bargain. Funny, isn't it?

✱ ✱ ✱

The Cincinnati convention is to be the most important one in the history of our organization. See that your local is represented.

✱ ✱ ✱

The indications are that we will have a large number of delegates present in Cincinnati when the chairman calls the convention to order. It is hoped that when the convention adjourns there will be new laws made which will strengthen our organization and make it the grandest in the labor movement.

Our union is a young one, born of spirit and determination found to exist in a class of men whom older heads in the organized labor world were prone to look upon as impossibilities. None but the teamster could even dream of such a thing as a teamsters' union. To ourselves we owe the fact of our existence. It rests with us to maintain that existence.

We have a number of changes to make in our constitution before it becomes the firm rock on which we can stand. When we get together in Cincinnati let us set ourselves to the task before us, work with a will, so that when we have done we may show the world its grandest labor union.

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If there is any truth in the report that the Chicago Employers' Association intends to wage war on the Chicago locals when their contracts expire, we are indeed sorry to hear it. We do not want trouble. It is, and always has been the aim of our organization to prevent friction between its members and their employers. We have been successful in the past. Though we have had some strikes, the number of them is small compared with the working agreements we have secured for our local unions through peaceable methods.

The Chicago Employers' Association is not an association of employers of teamsters, and if there is any truth in the report that it is going to give battle to the I. B. of T., it is going out of its way to look for trouble.

The Chicago locals do not expect any great things will result from this threat. But it has been said that "Forewarned is

forearmed" and "thrice armed is he who has his cause just." ✱ ✱ ✱

PLEASURE IN STORE FOR DELEGATES.

If the delegates attending the convention fail to enjoy themselves it will not be through any fault of the local committee. The committee consisting of Brothers John Mullin, Pete Heffern and J. E. Longstreet have been hard at work for some time getting things ready for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. They have made arrangements for a trolley party to Chester Park on the night of August 3, and promise that all who care to take advantage of it will have a good time.

Local No. 164 is to have its 3d annual picnic at Manhattan Park Sunday, August 7, and invites all delegates to be present.

The boys of 164 are a jolly lot, and will do all in their power to make it pleasant for the visitors.

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We hear sometimes that a trust is nothing more than a union of employers, and they can see no difference between it and a union of wage earners.

There is a difference. The trust "union" benefits a few; the wage-earners' union benefits all.

Within three years necessities of life have gone up from 20 to 33 per cent., while wages have increased only from 10 to 15 per cent.

Where has the public benefited by this success of the trust "union?"

The wage-earner is the circulator of money. He is the consumer through which the trusts derive their profits. We say the trusts, for the small dealer, although he advances his prices, has to pay the difference for his goods.

How can the dealer be expected to dispose of his goods when the cost has advanced double the increase of the purchasing power?

Though wages have increased from 10 to 15 per cent. the necessities of life are farther away than they were before.

If those figures were reversed, or even made to balance, there would be a different condition of affairs.

The dealer would find a better market for his goods; the consumer would be able to purchase food stuffs that he now looks upon as luxuries and is compelled to abstain from.

The workingman would be able to live

better; he could clothe his family properly, and would be in a position to enjoy some of the comforts of life.

The small dealer looks to the working class for his support. With the wage-earner in a position to purchase all the necessities of life, the small dealer stands some chance for success, and success with him means success for the wholesaler, and all the way up and down the line of business.

The object of labor unions is to better the working conditions and increase the purchasing power just enough to bring about the above results.

Their object is not to reach out and grab the earth, and parcel it out among a handful of men. That is the object of the other "union," and that is the difference they can not see.



The Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis has issued the first copy of its official organ, the Citizens' Industrial Exponent. It is an eighteen-page magazine, consisting chiefly of advertisements and hot air. One of its principal editorials, under the heading, "Boycotting the Blind," goes on to state that the labor unions of Oakland, Cal., had placed the boycott on all brooms made at the institute of the blind at Berkeley. We publish the editorial as it appeared in the Exponent, and also an editorial from the San Francisco Labor Clarion, which places the matter before all in its true light:

Boycotting the Blind.

All of the wholesale merchants of Sacramento dealing in brooms have combined in sending an order to the blind broom makers in the Home for Adult Blind at Oakland for 225 dozen brooms. This is a direct result of the appeal issued by the blind broom makers recently that they were being boycotted by the labor unions and were being deprived of the opportunity to market their product.

Although their brooms have never been sold in Sacramento, the wholesalers say they will create a steady demand for the product of the blind workers.—From the Citizens' Industrial Exponent.

And now read the other side:

Tried on Baseless Rumor and Condemned.

During the latter part of last April, what purported to be an appeal to the public by the inmates of the Home for the Adult Blind

at Berkeley, appeared in the press and excited considerable comment. The essence of the document was a charge that the labor unions were boycotting the brooms made by the inmates of the home, thereby depriving these unfortunates of the opportunity of pursuing the only vocation which they were capable of following. The publication of the pathetic appeal of the blind men was the signal for a general onslaught on labor unions in the press, the truth of the statements made in the name of the blind apparently being unquestioned.

The indignation expressed by the critics of labor unionism was richly merited—if the charge made was true. It was not true, however, and formal denial was made by the Broom Makers' Union of this city in a resolution which was given to the press, and a copy transmitted to the board of directors of the home for the blind. In Oakland the boycott charge was taken up by the Chamber of Commerce and the central labor body, these organizations appointing committees to jointly investigate the matter. At the very outset it was found that there was no truth in the charge of boycotting, and a public statement to that effect was made by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The final report of this joint investigating committee confirmed the preliminary statement that no boycott against the brooms made by the blind existed. Notwithstanding the conclusiveness of the evidence, thus publicly furnished, of the falsity of the charge of boycotting the blind made against the labor unions, not one of the editors whose indignation was excited to fever heat by the blind men's "appeal" has been fair enough to declare that his criticism of the unions in this instance was not warranted by the facts.

Without doubt, this odious charge will keep going the rounds until it becomes threadbare, and will form the text for many tirades against labor unions and "their methods."—San Francisco Labor Clarion, June 18.

The policy of the Citizens' Industrial Association is, by its lies, to create a prejudice against labor unions and some of those lies would put Satan to shame.



The Retail Clerks' International Union now numbers 60,000, and has recently been increasing at the rate of 4,000 a month.

THE OPEN SHOP QUESTION.

By William English Walling, in *The Independent*.

The whole employing class of the United States is lining up for a new campaign against the unions. In this fight it is backed by the press, the middle classes, public opinion generally, and the highest labor arbitration tribunal in the country. The struggle is momentous. It will decide not only the industrial, but the social and political future of the United States. If the employers' campaign is successful, it means the elimination of the trade unions as a factor in American industry. If it fails, nothing short of direct government control can prevent the unions' steady progress toward industrial domination.

Employers are almost completely organized for the fight. The public has not realized how much has been accomplished since the coal strike. The organized manufacturers and contractors are no longer alone. They are supported by commercial interests, railroads and banks. Evidence of their co-operation can be seen on every side. In Chicago and St. Louis emergency funds of \$1,000,000 are ready for immediate use. The banks, I was told by an officer of the St. Louis Association, are at the bottom of that organization. In Chicago the railroads played a similar part. The Chicago Employers' Association grew up out of the freight handlers' strike. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad furnishes one of its first organizers and the great commercial interests the other three. Recently a transcontinental railroad conveyed strike breakers from New York to San Francisco at an \$11 rate at the request of a powerful employers' association. The movement is spreading from city to city. Since Philadelphia and New York joined the fold a few weeks ago, every important city has its powerful federation of employers' associations. Some time ago associations were formed in most of the important national industries, and now every trade which has not already been formed into a trust is organized to deal with labor. All of these associations, local or national, industrial or federated, with one or two exceptions, are moving openly or secretly to force the unions to the open shop. But the open shop, say the unions, means an open warfare against organized labor.

Until this new issue arose public opinion,

outside of the Eastern money centers, was largely on the union side. During the anthracite strike the great majority of newspapers leaned to the miners. They favored the "recognition of the union" and the trade agreement. Under the mistaken assumption that the open shop means nothing more than equal treatment for union and non-union men public opinion has veered around and now stands almost solidly opposed to the organization of labor. Nearly every one of the great city newspapers has become a partisan of the open ship. Under their leadership the business, professional and salaried classes, and the whole farming community, have been lined up in favor of a proposition which, whatever may be said by its advocates, puts the very existence of the unions in the employers' hands.

Fortunately an official interpretation of the open shop has been given to us by the highest labor arbitration court which we have ever had—a court appointed by the president of the United States and accepted by the nation. The anthracite coal strike commission was not only our most important labor arbitration board, but it has left behind it the most important "trade agreement" in industry. The commission's award was, of course, in general terms, and first of all provided for an umpire to decide disputes arising under it. Col. Carroll D. Wright, head of the Bureau of Labor, has been appointed umpire.

The anthracite commission decided for an open shop. In a recent decision that has alarmed and antagonized the whole labor movement, Colonel Wright defines the open shop as follows:

"There can be no doubt that the employer has a perfect right to employ and discharge men in accordance with the conditions of his industry; that he is not obliged to give any cause for discharge. * * * This right to discharge must be maintained. Any other view of the case * * * would compel employers to employ men whether they had work for them or not, and whether the men were competent or not, and would thus stagnate business and work to the injury of all other employers."

President Roosevelt in his letter of July 14 last, written during the Miller controversy, says, "I heartily approve of the award and judgment by the commission appointed by me."

President Roosevelt approves of the award of the anthracite commission. His appointee, Commissioner Wright, shows that this award has as its very basis the right to discharge without cause. The right to discharge without cause is the feature of the open shop against which the unions will fight to the last ditch. The local union of the mine workers where Mr. Wright's decision was given, was disintegrated through the employers' insidious attacks, until finally the national executive board of which Mr. Mitchell is the head, withdrew its charter in disgust.

To admit the right to discharge without cause is, the unions believe, to sign their own death warrant. If the employer can discharge a man "who does not suit him," to quote Colonel Wright again, he can discharge a union man for the simple reason that he is a union man. Nor is the employers' promise not to discriminate sufficient. To fall back on the promise of the employer is to bring the workman back to the same condition of servile dependence he occupied when he had to ask for better wages as an individual favor, instead of demanding them through his union as a right.

The employer who can "discharge without cause" can deprive the workman of his means of subsistence and the union of its members. No organization can continue to exist longer than it is able to protect its individual members from outside attack. For a "labor" organization to protect its members it must first of all keep them at work. To a union man permanently out of a job a union card is a bit of pasteboard and a union agreement for better wages is not worth the paper on which it is written.

The employer who can "discharge without cause" has the power to use war measures in times of peace. By locking out union men one at a time he can wage a quiet war of extermination as effective as, and much less expensive than, a general lockout. Under arbitration and the trade agreement he can do exactly what he does in an open fight—he can wield against the unions the whole reserve army of labor, the great body of the unorganized and the unemployed.

This is why the unions say the open shop is an open fight against labor, and why men like Organizer Fitzpatrick of Chicago, who put 75,000 members into the unions there in

a single year, believe that fire must be fought with fire.

"We favor," he tells me, "the abolition of all agreements and arbitration wherever we have been forced to accept the open shop. The employers promised not to discriminate. But they had no sooner begun to adopt the open shop than we saw the wholesale discharge of union men. * * * What is the use of having agreements with men who are stabbing you in the back?" The open shop agreement gives one of the contracting parties, the employer, power to annihilate the other contracting party.

With the open shop discrimination against union men is general, though often indirect. One of the most eminent and conservative employers in the country told me that he never discharged an agitator who was a good workman at the time of the foreman's complaint. "I always wait," he said, "until the fellow gives me some other excuse." Other discrimination is less veiled. In the bulletins of the Metal Trades' Association are accounts of many employers' movements. Where the open shop obtains, the secretaries almost invariably boast of the decreasing membership of the unions. The same men who are openly making every effort to disrupt the unions are the most ardent advocates of the open shop.

That discrimination is general is shown by the means employers have adopted to reap the fruits of the open shop. Employers' associations are everywhere installing the employment bureau. By this means the employes of all the members of an association are registered and their records, including always their records as unionists, are kept. In each shop the employer naturally gives every preference to loyal and obedient non-union men. By means of the employment bureau these same loyal individuals may be preferred by the associated employers in the distribution of jobs in the season when work is scarce. The union workmen may find themselves not only discriminated against while employed, but given employment in inverse ratio to their loyalty to their union. The employment bureau gives a whole industry the information, the means and the opportunity for discrimination against union men.

Lincoln said "this country can not remain half slave and half free." The unions have

found that an industry can not remain half non-union and half union. If the industry is already unionized, if all or nearly all the men in it are members of the union, there is no objection to the open shop. The unions can not be broken when there are no non-union men. They can not be broken if employers agree not to replace union by non-union men and then live up to this agreement. Under such conditions also the unions have no objection to the open shop. The making of new converts to the union will soon unionize the trade. The molders employed by the Stove Defense Association have, with the full consent of the employers, organized all but two of the sixty-four shops. This may not be the union shop, but it is the very thing to which employers object. It is the unionization of industry. Employers are taking a final stand against the unionization of industry by fighting the battle of the non-union men.

"When the unions have 6,000,000 members," says John Mitchell, "instead of 3,000,000, they will be not twice but four times as strong as they are at the present time." Industry unionized, employers feel, would mean industry in the hands of the unions. The employer would find his occupation gone. No refuge would be left save an appeal to the government. An appeal to the government is an appeal to the farmers and the middle class.

Even this might not serve. Doubtless the farming and middle classes would take measures to protect themselves as consumers. But is there reason to suppose that they would be inclined to confer benefits on a class which had lost its economic power?

What is to be the result? One thing is clear. In dealing with labor employers will act as a unit. They have already united on the open shop. The open shop leads to the employment bureau, the employment bureau to the national labor bureau. The blacklist will be practiced on a national scale. The unions also will act not locally and by separate trades, but nationally and in concert. The sympathetic lockout they will fight with the sympathetic strike. To the national blacklist they will reply with the national strike. Labor conflicts are to become a community affair. The most vital concern of the nation is to be the labor question.

THE NON-UNIONIST.

By Isolating Himself He Interferes With Labor Progress.

The point that it is probably most frequently made against the union attitude toward non-members is that if the workman has the right to belong to the union he likewise has the same right to refrain from belonging, says Henry White, secretary of the Garment Workers. Hence it is inferred that union men in refusing to work with non-union men are trespassing upon the rights of the latter.

Now, the truth of the dictum itself no one will essay to dispute, for it is evident that if a workman has the right to join he has an equal right not to join, but the inference from the dictum is not well founded. In refusing to join the others, who will say that the non-unionist will not suffer the consequences of his act? That is the point. There is no question about the rights of the non-unionist. Neither can there be a question about the right of the unionist to refrain from working with him. Like all rights, this right to join or not to join is the same as the right to freedom.

Because I am free and equal it does not follow that I can wantonly disregard the freedom and equality of others, and in order to avoid doing so I must place myself in right relation to others. So the non-unionist by insisting upon his freedom in the matter of not joining the union interferes with the freedom of his fellow workers, which is conserved only by united action. He is therefore called upon to adjust his freedom to the freedom of those with whose welfare he is bound up. By isolating himself he interferes with their progress, and the strongest advocate of the rights of the non-unionist would not hold that unionists must wait until he gets ready to move with them.

In considering questions, therefore, of the freedom of the non-member we cannot ignore the community of interests of the workers. The fact is that their liberty depends upon their combined action, and without it they would be at a hopeless disadvantage and their individual rights a mockery. It does not follow that the non-unionist has no rights that the unionist is bound to respect, but that the non-union

man can not expect considerate treatment at the hands of those whose efforts of self-improvement he helps to thwart.



WAGE OF THE WORKERS.

Employers Exhorted to Exercise Reasonable Liberality.

The following from the National Civic Federation Monthly Review, is of interest both to workers and employers:

The day and the hour are here when the employer can display to his own advantage and to the country's good a spirit of reasonable liberality in his attitude toward the payment of the employed. The record of lower market prices, decreasing consumption of products, lighter transportation, reduced wages and economies in the number of workmen employed in improvements, enlargements or in new construction testifies that the industries of the country, broadly speaking, have slackened in activity and that commercial conditions are upon a lower level than they have occupied during a time of some inflation, though not without the real substance of genuine prosperity.

The time is peculiarly favorable for the exercise of self restraint by employers in compelling wage reductions. Conservative leaders of the unions have shown upon their part a growing spirit of reasonableness and a wholesome inclination to fair dealing. The movement of conciliation, for harmonious relations, for industrial peace, has gained breadth and strength because of this prevalent spirit of its leaders throughout the ranks of organized labor. There is no doubt that the manifestation of the spirit has had its moderating effect upon the general attitude of public opinion toward the unions. These are influences that work for the common weal. They are impalpable, but nevertheless real assets in the total public welfare. They are elements that, properly encouraged and nourished, will become factors powerful among all the others that count for a return of the flood tide of industrial activity and commercial prosperity.

The employer who realizes this situation and tempers his treatment of the employed with a measure of discretion in enforcing economies, and perhaps with an explanation of their necessity when they are imperative, will not only strengthen his in-

dividual position, but will contribute to the benefit in the long run of his entire industry and to the harmony that is essential to national health. It is a time to keep in mind the truth that the natural law of supply and demand should be modified in its operation between human beings by a due regard for the burdens that are made heavier by every decrease in the earnings of toil. This higher motive is re-enforced by the fact that reasonable altruism has one of its roots in selfishness—that is, broadly speaking, generosity, like honesty, is the best policy.



THE RUIN OF A GREAT STATE.

What the Citizens' Alliance Is Doing for Colorado.

The Cleveland Citizen prints the following extract from a letter written by a special correspondent of the Sacramento Daily Tribune, descriptive of the present situation in Colorado Springs:

"The city had three daily papers, each running from twelve to twenty pages daily and forty-eight pages on Sunday. Now there are two with eight pages daily and sixteen pages on Sunday. There was in the city a number of banks and brokers doing a large business. Part of these have gone out of business and others consolidated.

"The Stock Exchange, before the interference of the Citizens' Alliance, was doing a large volume of business. On leading days it would amount to \$20,000; now if they do \$2,000 in a week they have done well, and it is anticipated they will close up and retire from the city.

"One year ago there was not to be found a vacant house or storeroom in the city. Today there are about 2,500 vacant residences, and vacant storerooms in every business block in the city. Rents have been reduced from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. One year ago there were 275 carpenters busy in the city. Now there are 150, and most of them out of work. There were 175 painters. Now there are about eighty, and they are out of work also, and all other trades have decreased in numbers in proportion. There was also a cigar factory working forty-five cigar makers in the city of Colorado Springs. Now there are six cigar makers in the city.

"In all about two thousand families have left the city, not speaking of the unmarried

men that have been compelled to leave, who were earning good wages, and spending their earnings in the city.

"Colorado City, a suburb of Colorado Springs, is located three miles west, on the electric car line, and this little city is where the mills and smelters are located that employed a vast number of men, but has cut the wages and number of employes until it is no longer an appreciated industry.

"Coercion as is claimed is practiced by labor unions is not coercion compared with the mode of force employed by the Citizens' Alliance. For example, a grocery man in Colorado Springs refused to join the alliance. The alliance in turn began to cut off his supply of goods until he was compelled to buy everything outside of the regular channel, but he succeeded until his lease expired, when he was forcibly informed that he must move or join the "Herb Georges." He joined—got his lease renewed and is no longer a member."

J. Howard Moore: "There is, in fact, but one crime in the universe, and all varieties of impropriety whatsoever are aspects or phases of this crime. It is the crime of exploitation—the suppression of interests, lives or welfares of some beings for the whim or convenience of others."



DESECRATED FLAG IN PULPIT.

"The temptation is strong to indulge in denunciation and ridicule of Governor Peabody and General Bell, for they richly deserve denunciation, and they offer an easy mark for ridicule," said the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham at Bethany Baptist Church, Denver, one Sunday evening in his sermon.

"If you are making a scrapbook you should certainly preserve in it General Bell's proclamation and orders. He clearly has no idea how amusing he is. In explaining the policy of deporting union men he says: 'I don't want these men in Colorado.' Was the like of that ever heard before in the American republic? It is the spirit of Louis Napoleon, who identified himself with the state: 'L' etat, c' est moi.'

"It may be Sherman Bell does not want me in Colorado, but I had not thought it necessary to ask his permission to remain here. Truly he doth bestride our narrow State like a Colossus, and we petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about

to find ourselves dishonorable graves. It is to laugh! Yet, it is no laughing matter, but very serious, when great power is yielded by officials who are rash, indiscreet, ignorant both of law and history.

"I have read carefully the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to Mr. Moyer, and it seems to me that the assumption made by many that the court indorses the course pursued by the Governor and the adjutant is quite wrong. That the Governor, being directed by the Constitution to suppress insurrection, must himself be the judge whether insurrection exists, and that in suppressing it he may arrest and detain participants therein, and aiders and abettors thereof, seems to me good common sense, whether it is good law or not. And that is all that the court asserted.

"The decision contained nothing that can be regarded as justification of the unprecedented policy of running out of the State men against whom no specific charge whatever is made.

"The court upheld detention until the insurrection be suppressed, but that is very different from deportation beyond the State, with a warning never to return.

"It is very unjust to the court, therefore, to declare that it upholds the Governor's policy as a whole. But clearly the decision lodges great power in the chief executive, and the people of the State must see to it that the man they elect as Governor shall be no fool, nor madman, nor violent partisan.

"Here is the famous circular for the publication of which the officers of the Miners' Union were arrested. I will hang it here on the pulpit desk, supporting it by the Bible, so that you may all see it. In so doing I am not desecrating 'old glory,' nor the Bible nor this place of prayer, and I do not fear arrest for flag desecration, though, you see, I hereby do my utmost to be as guilty of that crime as Mr. Haywood himself. I am not an officer of the miners' federation, and so I shall not be arrested. See?

"Dr. Gladden was told that the sentences on the thirteen stripes of the flag were of the most atrocious character. But after reading them himself he said that 'away from the stimulating atmosphere of Colorado their anarchistic character will not appear.' I will read the sentences:

"Is Colorado in America? Martial law declared in Colorado! Habeas corpus sus-

pendent in Colorado! Bull pens for union men in Colorado! Soldiers defy the courts in Colorado! Free speech denied in Colorado! Wholesale arrests without warrant in Colorado! Union men exiled from homes and families in Colorado! Constitutional right to bear arms questioned in Colorado! Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado! Right of fair, impartial and speedy trial abolished in Colorado! Citizens' Alliance resorts to mob law and violence in Colorado! Militia hired by corporations to break the strike in Colorado!"

"Of these statements Dr. Gladden said that the tenth and thirteenth might be questioned, but that the rest were indubitable facts I believe they are all substantially true. And the real desecration of our revered emblem of justice and liberty is in the facts themselves, not in the publication of them. It was a good idea to print these statements on the stripes of the flag, thus emphasizing the glaring contradiction between the actual condition in Colorado and those principles of government for which the flag has been supposed to stand and I should like to see this flag poster on the billboards in Denver.

"So nearly unanimous is the condemnation of our Governor's extraordinary course by the influential journals of the country that there is little need for Colorado men to say anything additional. But upon them devolves the duty of acting, and they will act, through that potent weapon of freemen, the ballot, when the next State election comes around."



All the trades and labor councils in the Dominion are now affiliated and chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, thus consolidating the labor movement from ocean to ocean.



The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, a new international body, has been granted jurisdiction over chippers, cupola tenders, grinders, mill men, handy men and helpers.



At Minneapolis, Minn., painters' wages have increased in the last five years from 25 cents an hour to 37 cents, and the hours have been reduced from ten to eight a day.

ABOUT THE OPEN SHOP.

Stuart Reid, organizer for the A. F. of L., in a recent article in the Retail Clerks' Advocate, has the following to say on the question of open shop:

"The open shop, as idealized by Parry and company, is alleged to be a desirable institution. It is said to breathe freedom and the workman is assured that he is free. The exponents of the open shop have endeavored to captivate the unthinking workers, and they might have succeeded for a time; but, fortunately for the American toilers, their desire for absolute control was greater than their cunning. The beautiful fairy tale recited by Mr. Parry was followed by a goblin story which has revealed the fairy king employer as a demon. And now the glorious open shop, the ideal institution, the Eldorado of 'free' workmen, stands forth in its hideous reality.

"And what a reality. A blacklisting institution, that seeks not only the confusion of the unionist, but of all workers who dare exercise the rights of freemen. In the open shop the employe is a veritable slave to the caprices of the employer and his hirelings. Freedom of speech, religion, and even franchise may be denied. Yes; the employment bureau of the National Metal Trades Association and similar organizations make such horrible conditions not only possible but probable.

"That the exponents of the open shop at this early stage of the game, should show such bad taste is hardly to be believed, But they have done it. The burlesque will go on but it will be treated as such. The desire of the employers was looked upon by the wise as a joke. Now it must be regarded as a farce. Even the credulous will be undeceived, the trade union organization will go on, unimpeded by the wiles of so-called philanthropic employers.

"The writer was attracted by an advertisement for help, which appeared in a Boston newspaper recently. He applied in person and was soon in touch with an agent of the open-shop idea. In response to an application for a position he was asked many questions. A job seemed in sight, but disappointment followed when he was handed a series of cards that would be of great assistance to any detective agency. His name was required, age, place of nativity, the name of former employers, and

other information. Another card, evidently designed for the use of the agency, required the color of the applicant's hair and eyes, his weight, complexion, and other interesting information. After exhibiting a disinclination to comply with the requirements of such a system, the writer was informed that he could not secure work unless he did so.

"In order to test the truth of this assertion he left the employment bureau, that of the National Metal Trades association, and made an attempt to secure a position in several shops which were said to be controlled by this organization. On making known his errand he was handed a card identical with one of those seen in the bureau, and was told to present it to the gentleman in charge of that institution. One employer, who evidently desired his services, volunteered the information that he would like to hire, but was forced to abide by the laws of the association. And this is the open shop system. This is the institution guaranteed to free the American workmen from the thralldom of unionism.

"One employer declared that the new system deprived his class of the few privileges said to have been left them by the union.

"If this is the freedom granted employers by this system, consider its effects upon the workers. Jack Brown, a workman, has no use for the unions. He secures employment in an open shop. Jack holds the political faith that his father and grandfather had gloried in, and he has never seen any reason why he should not do this. But the foreman of the free shop belongs to the opposite political party. He believes the salvation of the country depends upon the perpetuation of his party. He finds out that Jack does not share his opinion and can not be converted. On the other hand, Jack delights in advocating his own political principles, and even endeavors to influence his shopmates to vote for its representatives. Jack at once becomes 'an undesirable workman' and is discharged.

"He can not secure a position from an individual employer. He must again apply to the employment bureau. He does so, fills out another card, waits, and then what? Why—he waits. Why? Because he has been labeled an undesirable workman. He may be a good mechanic; his morals have never been questioned; he may have been steady and dependable, but he is an 'un-

desirable workman.' He has actually dared to differ in politics with the boss, and hence has no right to live under the open shop regime of the employers' association.

"And still he waits. There may be a score of open shops in the city, but not one of these employers is free to give him a job. Everywhere he goes he gets the same card, the same emblem of the open shop, pushed into his hand, and is advised to see the gentlemanly representative in the central employment bureau.

"He pays another visit to the fountain of freedom, and in the manner of a freeman demands a job. Again the card is pushed at him. He looks at it and then snorts: 'But I have filled out one of these already. I did it a month ago and I have not got a job yet.' 'You haven't?' says the representative of the free-shop system. 'No, I haven't,' replies the beneficiary of the glorious open-shop system. 'What is your name?' says the agent of free-shop-Parry. 'Jack Brown,' replies the non-union freeman. The agent of the open shop party goes to a cabinet and takes from it a card, which he reads and then replaces. Then he exclaims, 'Ah, well, we'll see what we can do about it; call again.'

"He does call again, but somehow or other the gentlemanly agent finds it difficult to get an employer who needs just such a man as he. Jack does not yet realize what is being done. That card could tell all about it. It was sent in by the foreman who didn't like him because he persisted in holding to his own political opinions. The card bore the inscription, 'undesirable,' and that was enough. He was blacklisted. But let the eagle scream, for D. M. Parry and his cohorts intend to establish thousands of such open shops if they can.

"The glorious open shop is not so free after all. Not only differences in politics, but in religious, national and even fraternal relations may result in the banishment and blacklisting of workmen from such institutions. In fact, free speech and free action of every description, on the part of workmen, will be dangerous, inasmuch as the employment bureau annex, which is nothing if not a blacklist system, will enable the employer or his agents to prevent workers from securing employment elsewhere.

D. M. Parry and his associates have declared that the trade union stifles ambition

and makes merit and ability worthless qualities. The open shop and its adjunct, the employment bureau, certainly does this very thing. In the so-called open shop the worker would become a serf. The right to leave the service of an employer would be denied him. He would have no opportunity to accept a better position from another employer. The employment bureau having full charge of the hiring, through its card system will make any man 'undesirable' who ventures to make a change. Truly the open shop is a gem.

"Old age will also be considered through this system. When a man secures a place through the employment bureau, his age is placed on the card, and he can not get away from it. At present a man is undesirable to some employers when he reaches the age of forty-five, and a forced exodus of such would soon take place from the open shops if perchance they should flourish.

"The open-shop fallacy is revealed, and it has been found a slave institution. Men who have never before realized the necessity for joining unions are having their eyes opened, and are hastening to that ark of safety. Employers who have been deprived of the right to hire their own help are by no means convinced that this sort of freedom is desirable, and a reaction is coming. The attempt of Parry, and his like, to deceive the people has been exposed and will fall. The American workers will cling to their unions despite all the attacks of such enemies.

"Truth will eventually triumph, and error will receive its reward in the condemnation of an outraged public. Truth will live, and error will find a grave in the avalanche it prepared for the destruction of the unions and freedom."



Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has finished the annual report of that organization. In it he says the employers throughout the country are organizing for a battle with the labor unions, and calls the present a momentous time.



Long hours, low wages, impossible conditions of employment, liability to discharge on the slightest pretense and intolerable fines are responsible for the present bad condition of the labor affair in Russia.

THE ESSENCE OF INJUNCTIONS.

By Andrew Furuseth, in American Federationist.

(His argument in favor of the anti-injunction bill delivered before the House Committee on Labor of the Fifty-eighth Congress, March 24, 1904.)

This bill and the hearings thereon bring to your attention a conflict which is but another phase of that oldest of struggles in human society, the struggle between the houses of "Have" and "Want" on the part of labor, the cry for freedom on the part of capital, the argument of "necessity."

There are some positions taken by the employers and their attorneys which, to say the least, will be startling reading for thoughtful men and which, properly considered, will bring the public to our side, as surely as the American public mind is still faithful to the belief which made this country pour out its blood and treasure to abolish the ownership of man by man in any sense.

What is this strife between employers and employes? It is usually called "The Labor Question;" but what is it, what does it mean?

In the old Roman world from which we obtained many of our ideas, especially our ideas about law and certainly our injunctions, the basic principle was autocracy or absolutism—absolutism in religion, absolutism in the state, and absolutism in industry. The whole philosophy of life was in the concept that there were "sons of the gods" to teach, to govern, to pray; and "sons of the earth," without souls to be saved or damned, to be taught, to be governed, to be preyed upon. Into this came, through the teachings of Christ, the new concept that there is but one God, and all men are His children, equal heirs to all the bounties of the Father. We were taught to pray "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done as in Heaven so also on earth." We were taught to bear each other's burden; that God is no respecter of persons, and that each would be held responsible for his own acts.

It took some fifteen hundred years of intense struggle, expressing itself through organizations based upon religious discontent, to establish religious freedom. It took three hundred more years for organizations based upon political discontent to give us such political freedom as we now have. The labor movement is but this fundamental

Christian idea taking hold of the industrial field in an endeavor to transform it into its own image. This is, in short, the labor movement.

Absolutism has been removed from the church and the state; it yet holds full sway in industry. The employer says "This is my business; I am this business." Like the dictum of Louis XIV, "I am the state." We of the labor movement dispute this. We hold that since the business can not exist without the worker, he has or should have something to say about it.

Since the toiler can not be divorced from his labor power, the claim set up by employers of a vested right in so much labor power as will make a plant profitable is not only unchristian, but un-American.

The evolution toward "the kingdom" meets on the industrial field a most formidable power. There are establishments which employ in different ways 150,000 men. Allowing five to a family, this means 750,000 men, women, and children. The owner or owners claim the right to determine the hours of labor, which means what time the employe may be with his family. They claim the sole right to determine wages. This means the power to say in what sort of house the worker shall live; what kind of clothing shall be worn by his wife and children; what shall be their food; what education they shall gain, what character shall be developed by the rising generation. The power of kings is as nothing to this. Kingly power only touches the life of the people in spots at intervals. Here is a power which goes into the very essence of life, and at no time in the history of the Gothic-Germanic race was such power vested in individual man. As it has grown it has sought to control the political action of the workmen subject to it, and did so control that action, that it was necessary to make the ballot secret. It controls, in a measure, the legal profession through patronage and place; the newspapers through their advertising columns; the churches through the pew; the institutions of learning through endowments.

The jury system is threatened through an unwarranted use of the writ of injunction—nay, we have found judges who were not proof against this power and who have used their holy office contrary to the settled law. Thus the virus of industrial absolutism is burrowing through every safeguard and

filling the holes with maggots of its own making.

What can the working class do? In the developments and the law of which we complain we are considered and treated as a class. Here is a power which watches over us in the shop, at our home, at our evening meeting, and at the polls. To incur its displeasure means discharge, and this means the finding of employment, if we can, in some other line of industry, and loss of such value as our acquired skill may have.

We apply the lessons of mutual aid taught us by the animals. We come together for protection, and endeavor to put into practice the instruction "to bear each other's burden;" but we are promptly met by an order from a court under which this is called "conspiracy," and the oldest of Saxon rights, the trial by a jury, is swept away.

Not that all our employers act thus. Many, nay perhaps a majority, would have it otherwise, but they have to keep up with the procession or go out of business.

We exercise the right of assembly; we discuss our grievances; we appoint our committee and respectfully submit our petition for redress, and we are told that Jones, Smith & Co. would gladly grant our petition, but there is Hogg, Hunger & Co. working one hour more per day now and paying less wages. Jones, Smith & Co. can not grant our request—it would mean going out of business. We know that there is some truth in this statement, and we set aside a few cents per week, and after a while we send somebody to the employes of Hogg, Hunger & Co. to inform them that we and they may have better conditions if they will make common cause, and that we have saved together a few dollars which we will share with them in feeding the little ones if they will stand in. They weigh the chances of success or failure and determine to risk all in an effort to better the condition of themselves and those dependent on them. Their petition is presented to their employers, who promptly refuse even to consider it. The employers are that "business," and the mere presenting of the petition is to dispute their authority. The bearers of the petition are promptly dismissed from the service. Then follows a strike, a refusal to furnish the labor power, without which the great plant is of no value. Working people far and near are notified of the strike and requested to

keep away. Pickets are placed to inform those who come by accident or who may have been influenced by some false statement from the agents sent out by the company to find men. A vacant lot near the plant is handy; the strikers obtain permission to occupy it and they establish a camp where they are together, encourage each other, watch each other and the men going into the plant. They do not destroy tangible property or assault the men, but their presence, the look of reproach on their faces, and the knowledge of why they are out of work quicken the conscience of those at work, and they, too, quit.

This was the development up to and including the situation at the Collins Colliery Company in West Virginia, when that corporation submitted its petition to the court for an injunction. It illustrates, as well as I can, the whole movement in the general lines upon which it develops. "The fear of want," which appears in every step, is not given the weight to which it is entitled; but it follows every step, like the shark follows the ship in distress. As in every strike hope had conquered fear when the petition was presented.

The Collins Colliery Company finding the men leaving its employ, goes into court and sets forth that it has a coal plant in which it has invested \$250,000, upon which it must pay \$10,000 per annum as royalty. It has a market in several States; it is under contract to deliver the coal, but can not because the laborers, for reasons of their own, refuse to work. True, their reasons for quitting were given; so were the conditions upon which they would continue; but in place of dealing with the men the company now comes to the court. The company figured on the labor supply being there when it invested its money and assumed obligations. The investment, plant and contracts give to the company a vested right in the necessary labor supply with which to operate the plant, which will otherwise "lie idle and deteriorate in value." Its real stock in trade was the labor, and since labor can not be divorced from the laborer it was in the laborers.

There was no rioting, no disturbance of the peace, of which the peace officers of the county could take cognizance; there was no tangible property destroyed. The earning power of the plant had passed or was about to pass away, and the court was appealed

to to protect that kind of property. The court took the view of the company and issued the injunction. That this was an assertion that property right in labor went with the ownership of the mine, and that this property right on the part of the mine owner destroyed the property right of the miner in himself and put him outside the bill of rights, never occurred to the judge. These men had done nothing but meeting, marching, persuading, inducing and making "inflammatory speeches," and this they had done many times before—nay, prior to elections they had done it under fear of discharge and want, if refusing.

I have said that the court destroyed the property right of the miners in themselves. Is there any law permitting any judge, or is there any inherent power in any judge, to prevent one freeman from inducing another freeman to do what he has a legal right to do, unless such action would destroy the vested right of some third person? John Doe, who is working for Hogg, Hunger & Co., has the right to quit work; but in so doing he exposes himself and family to want, and hence he continues at work. The employes of Jones, Smith & Co. offer to share with him their savings; to give him food and shelter—and the court steps in and forbids. John Doe and his family are isolated and must continue in the employ of Hogg, Hunger & Co. against their will. The court has, by preventing help coming to them, accomplished by indirection what it could not do directly. If Hogg, Hunger & Co. has no property right in John Doe, if John Doe is a freeman, why can he not be advised, persuaded, and helped?

Again, if Jones, Smith & Co. should offer to John Doe a place in their employ, John may leave and accept the new employment. So that as against some other employer there is no vested right in the wage-earner. The employers are on an equality as to him, and he may go from one to the other. He has the right to choose a new master, if he can find one—but he may not be given such assistance as will enable him to refuse to work at all, unless the employer can find somebody to take his place, keep the business going, and thus prevent the plant from being idle and deteriorating.

If he be free, if his body be his own, by what right is his coming and going obstructed? That the obstruction came through de-

priving him of the means to move, and that it is indirect, makes it no whit less effective, no less real. If he be part of that business, if the plant has a property right in him, then the whole proceeding is logical and right. Upon any other concept, how can this be defended?

As citizens he and his fellows are under the protection of the bill of rights; as workmen they are considered property—not as individuals, no; but as a class, yes. Is this American? We hold that the workman is merged in the citizen and that the Declaration of Independence, issued "in decent respect to the opinions of mankind," where it says that, "all men are created equal and are by their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," meant then and means now what it says, and that the wage-earner is no exception.

We maintain that the equal protection of "the bill of rights and the law" to all men, regardless of their station, is the American idea.

We claim no immunity from any law; we claim the same right to be considered innocent until proven guilty as other citizens; we expect that we shall be held, as other men, to be law-abiding. Would anybody dream of protecting the earning power of a small store by getting out an injunction against the department store? Why not serve us with an injunction forbidding us to transfer our patronage from one store to another? Is it because they both have a vested right in our patronage that we may not combine to withhold it from either? Yet these absurdities, these invasions of our individual liberty, this claim of vested right in our labor and our patronage are gravely called by employers their "property rights" which must be protected by injunctions. They organize a society to take the place of the State in enforcing the law, and send their delegates to Congress to file an indictment against the system of government, preparatory to, as they threaten, taking the law into their own hands if Congress shall refuse to sustain their new American claim to property right in the labor of the wage-earner.

There are two thoughts growing in our industrial life equally unreasonable and dangerous—that the employer has a property right in the labor of his workmen, and that the employe has some kind of property right

in his job. If there should be any such right as last mentioned, it would naturally follow that the job has some right in the employe, and the workman who sets up such claim is selling his birthright for a mess of pottage.

In their essence these claims are socialistic; it is these claims, accepted, that form the basis of the theories of state socialism. And yet, when we ask that Congress shall pass a bill which will protect the employer and employe alike, the employers pronounce it socialistic and dub us socialists.

Nor is there the slightest possibility of any such claims being considered for a moment. Is there a "Right to Work?" If so, it must be based upon the "Right to Life" and run against the State, which in protecting and making such right effective is bound under the same declaration to do so without in any way destroying the "Right to Liberty," which is on an exact equality with the "Right to Life" in that instrument. Such right is an individual right. Labor is an attribute of life, inseparable therefrom, hence is life.

Property is something which we may acquire, possess, and part with. It may be contracted away; it may be alienated; it may be destroyed without destroying the possessor. Labor is therefore not property in which some other person may acquire a property right which will give him a standing in an equity court. That no such property right exists was decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in December, 1892.

In *Worthington v. Waring*, 157 Mass. 421 (December, 1892) laborers who had been employed in a mill in Fall River, and had left because they could not obtain higher wages, brought a bill against the treasurer and superintendent of the corporation, the employment of which they had left, and officers of other mills, charging that these officers had conspired together and put the names of the plaintiffs upon a "black list," stating that the petitioners had been engaged in a strike, and had induced all employers of their kind of labor in Fall River to refuse to employ them "with intent to compel them either to go without work in Fall River, or to go back to work for the corporation, the employment of which they had left, at such wages as that corporation should see fit to pay them," and asked that the defendants be restrained "from annoying the petitioners and interfering with their rights to earn

their livelihood at their trade in Fall River, and to withdraw and destroy all black lists or other devices used by the defendants, or under their orders, for that purpose."

To this the court said that if the petition charged a conspiracy, which was a misdemeanor at common law, the remedy was by indictment, and if the injury caused to the petitioners by the conduct of the defendants constituted a cause of action the remedy was "by an action of tort to be brought by each petitioner separately." The court then said that while "courts of equity often protect property from threatened injury when the rights of property are equitable, or when, although the rights are legal, the civil and criminal remedies at common law are not adequate, but the rights which the petitioners allege the defendants were violating, at the time the petition was filed, are personal rights, as distinguished from the rights of property, and therefore the court declined to entertain the petition.

Being personal rights as distinct from property rights when not contracted away, and as such incapable of being protected by a court of equity, the laborer can not assign a right which he does not possess; hence a contract to labor will give no right in the laborer which can be enforced in equity.

We thus come back to the one fundamental question, "Is there going along with the ownership of the mine, factory, or means of transportation a vested right in so much labor as is needed to make it profitable?"

If such right exists, whence is it obtained? It surely is contrary to the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution. If any such right runs against us as a class, upon what members of the class can it be enforced?

The employers and business men who come before a congressional committee in good faith and make this claim of vested right in our labor and our patronage, are perhaps not much to be blamed. They find this idea expressing itself in the capitalization of the earning power of great enterprises. They have possibly paid good money for stocks and bonds which are nothing but a mortgage upon the labor of the future. We learn from our industrial superiors, they from their financial principals. But that some of their attorneys should take the same position is a matter of some surprise and apprehension, to me at least. Can it be possible that these attorneys hold such con-

tention to be sound? Through all the testimony and arguments there seemed to run this idea of vested right in so much labor-power as will run the plant, except in the argument of Mr. Bond, who recognized that such right did not exist, and mourned that fact.

They urged, with apparent sincerity, the anti-injunction bill be not passed because it would, they claimed, put a blot upon the judiciary, while they, in the same breath, claim that the whole machinery for the administration of justice and keeping the peace has broken down.

They say that the police will not arrest, and when it does, the police judge will not convict, or, if he will convict, the accused will ask for a jury trial, and on it will be one or two members of the unions; conviction failing, and you have your labor for your pains.

According to this, the citizen is, by his occupation as a wage-earner, so warped in judgment and tainted morally that he can not be trusted as a juror, if one of his own class is to be tried. As this unfitness is based on moral turpitude, it follows that his testimony as a witness is of no value, and must therefore be rejected. This is entirely consistent with the claim that he is property.

The slave never could testify against his owner, nor against his owner's equals. His evidence could be and was taken by the master against a fellow serf or slave; and so it is now with the wage-earner. The employer's corporation goes into court, and, to quote from the petition of the coal company already mentioned, says:

"That the remainder of the miners and employes engaged as such * * * are willing to work and continue their employment; * * * that they are idle now for the reason that they are intimidated and in fear; that all of the miners at its said mines are very desirous of being permitted to continue their said work at the present rate of wages, and will do as your orator is advised, and so alleges, if not interfered with and disturbed as hereinafter alleged."

The petitioner then alleges that a confederation, combination, and association of men have gone among the miners and other laborers for the purpose of inducing and persuading them to quit, work by threats, menaces, inflammatory speeches, and demon-

strations, and that if this continues those now at work will quit and thus cause the "said coal plant to lie idle and deteriorate in value."

It is submitted that if the men at work and the men idle were freemen, entitled to the protection of the bill of rights, there was nothing in these facts or allegations which could in any way justify the use of the writ of injunction. It is alleged that they used threats. What kind of threats? That is a question of fact, and under the bill of rights they were entitled to a jury—if they were threats within the meaning of the criminal law.

We are told that the jurisdiction conferred on our courts of equity was such as existed in England at the time of the founding of our republic, and that it went to the protection of vested rights. If this be true, then either there is a vested right in the laborer going with the ownership of the mine, or the use of the writ was a gross usurpation. If it is the first, we ask of you to abolish it as inconsistent with the thirteenth amendment; if the second, then we pray that you stop the usurpation by the passage of this bill. In either case, it is a symptom of that growing industrial absolutism which is gradually depriving us of our freedom as men and which is digging its very foundation from under our form of government.

That we, the wage-earners, can be freemen in fact is so incomprehensible to Mr. Beck that he assumes that our voluntary associations are a kind of padrone system, by which Mr. Gompers farms out our labor in some way for his own profit.

It is time that this growing, grinding power of industrial absolutism be checked. If permitted to grow, it will not only grind every vestige of personal freedom out of the wage-earners, but it will destroy this republic, subvert Christian civilization and build upon the ruins an industrial feudalism more destructive of human liberty and progress than was the old feudalism in the time of its lowest depths and decadence.

We bring our grievances as we feel them to the congressional committee in charge of this bill, with our respectful petition that they be remedied. We can not believe that you will fail us. We can not explain in that logical way which would address itself to your intellects; we trust your human sympathies will do what our speech, the mere wall-

ing of pain and groping for the same, may not accomplish.

In conclusion, you will not misunderstand me when I say that should your sympathy fail to persuade your intellect that here is a real grievance, and that this bill is a remedy, then of course your conclusion will be an endorsement, at least to some extent, of the employers' position, that combination amongst the laborers is a crime against the property rights of the employers, and that the criminal law failing to protect such rights the writ of injunction is and has been properly used.

Then to us there can remain but the old remedy—to disobey the king, peacefully of course, and take as penalties for such peaceful disobedience whatever may befall. Should this be and God forbid it should—then there will be more of these injunctions than ever; imprisonments in consequence, as yet comparatively rare, will multiply; and hosts of men and women will find out for the first time how prison looks on the inside. If this has to be, it must be, but—

"And tho' ye gave her felon fare, bid felon-garb her liv'ry be.
And tho' ye set the oakum task—I tell you all, she still is free."



To Our Canadian Friends.

We are requested by the Metal Polishers' International Union to draw your attention to the fact that the Guernsey Foundry Company of Toronto, Ont., makers of the Oxford stoves and ranges, are still upon the unfair list. It is over two years since this firm declared war on organized labor, and at the present time they are suing the officers of the different locals for damages aggregating over \$60,000, besides having secured injunctions restraining them from informing your Canadian members of this firm's unfairness. This fight has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Brass Molders, and Silver Workers' International Union, Iron Molders' Union and the Stove Mounters' International Union. You can help those unions to down oppression by keeping your members and their friends informed as to this firm's attitude.



There are 85,000 trade unionists in New South Wales.

A Lesson in Injunction.

Another injunction, granted in favor of a corporation against its striking employees, has been dissolved principally for the reason that the charges of the corporation, to the effect that the labor union had acted in a violent manner, could not be proved.

The employees of the Malleable Iron Company, Beaver Dam, Wis., went on strike and the corporation secured the usual injunction restraining the strikers from speaking to the new men. The judge who heard the controversy declared that the men acted within their rights in quitting the employment of the company, and, that they quit in a body made no difference in the case. He said: "The men have a right to argue or discuss with the employees of the company, with their consent, the question whether such employees should work for the company. He said that labor unions, when lawfully conducted to promote the welfare of individual members, were not only commendable but should be encouraged.

Judge Dick, who dissolved the temporary injunction is one of the few jurists who have the right idea of the rights of employees. The majority of jurists thus far has been able to see only the employers' side of the case, and some of the decisions of the courts on questions affecting labor organizations have had neither law nor reason in them. The abuse of judicial power has been so frequent that an exception of the kind herein mentioned is so rare that it excites comment because of its infrequency.

The use of the injunction has been shamefully abused, and the regretful part of the matter is that where an employer secures a temporary injunction and it is dissolved afterward because his accusations and charges are proved to be false, that the employer is permitted to walk off without penalty of any kind. He is privileged to use the machinery of the courts to assist his purposes under any pretext he may advance. He is thrown out of the court and practically declared a liar, but his business conscience permits that without shame for he has profited through court assistance.

Every court of common sense, and the least degree of fairness, has held that men have a right to work; that they have a right to exercise moral suasion to prevent other men from taking their places and that the fact that a labor organization orders a strike

does not deny men the right to leave their employment. Yet, in every instance, where the employer wants to break a strike he seeks the help of the court, and the injunction is issued without allowing the employees an opportunity to be heard.

The court supposes that the men are going to violate the law. If the law is there to be broken it is certain that the penalty is also there to be inflicted. If a community can not preserve the law through the co-operation of its citizens, if anarchy rules, where is the use of a legal document calling attention to the fact that a jurist imposes extra penalties for breaking a law he has made himself. The fact is, that, as a rule, properly enacted statutes are not in danger of violation, and to secure their ends, the employers and the courts create a system of law that assumes superior powers. The fact that an injunction is obeyed is ample evidence of the law abiding condition of a community. The court knows the community obeys the law. If a man is going to be punished for violation of the law, what difference does it make to him whether he is to be sent to prison for contempt of court or by the usual process of the police courts? Not a bit. Again, what powers enforce judge-made law if the people do not comply with it?

If the laws are good for anything they are good for everything. If they have to be supplemented by an extra declaration of a court, then let the court take the place of the legislatures and save the expense of legislation.

The question is one of the unwarranted abuses of power. England, because of it, has put it out of reach of the courts to further prey upon the labor organizations, but we of the United States, with our superior ideas of personal liberty, rights of citizenship and all of the other theories that we parade but never practice, have seen our efforts to secure a law, that would protect the constitutional right of the citizen, thrown into the congressional waste basket because it was a question of doubtful political policy.

Judge Dick did the right thing, as he should have done, but there is nothing to prevent the granting of another injunction at the request of any corporation that is ready to lie to secure extra legal assistance to take from men their guaranteed rights.

A law, self made at that, to protect the laws of a State or of the United States, is so out of place that the courts should hesitate to assume the shame of introducing it. It has been decided as right, to strike and exercise moral suasion to prevent new men from going to work. Violence, or any form of interference, that would be illegal before a strike, is illegal after it commences. But that is as far as the question properly goes. Beyond it the matter is one of assumption of authority that is dangerous in the extreme. What we need, and what we must have, is a national law setting forth the right of the question at issue that there can be no excuse for every justice running the country as his particular corporations need.



THE LABOR PAPER.

The value of a labor paper to trade unions is never better illustrated than while industrial disputes are in progress. The daily press very rarely presents the union's side of the controversy properly, and even the news features of the dispute are distorted in a most ridiculous manner at times. The notable instance of this nature that has occurred in this city recently was the manner in which the daily press handled the controversy between the street car men and the United railroads. None of the papers published correct news accounts and some of them were viciously unfair in their comments.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.



The labor troubles in the coal fields of Carbon county, Utah, have been practically settled as the result of a conference between G. W. Kramer, vice-president of the Utah Fuel Company, and Attorney S. A. King, representing the strikers. By the terms of an agreement satisfactory to both sides the camp agrees to lease, for a period of six months, all of the 225 houses erected by the miners on the company's property, paying therefor the lump sum of \$75,000.



Seattle has a woman's organization for the purpose of discouraging the employment of child labor in stores, shops and factories, and it already has a large membership. It is reported that other methods failing they will resort to the boycott, and merchants and others interested would do well to bear in

mind that there are others as well as the trade unionists who have the interests of the growing generation at heart.



THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UNIONS.

Is Organized Labor Making a Mistake in Ignoring Charges Against It?

Only men blind to the facts of history and human nature, says the California leader, can believe that there is any fixed and unalterable condition in which the relations of labor and capital may be petrified. We can no more stereotype the political state than we can the economic state. Physical conditions are changing, moral conditions are changing, and with the changes come changed relations. Between the slave owner and the capitalist, between the serf and the free American citizen, the difference is not in kind, but in condition. The great wheel of destiny is ever revolving, and as it turns the ways of the nations are changed.

Therefore, even when the wage earners have obtained the highest condition of which they are capable, even when the employers enter into contracts with them, they have not attained peace. What was won by the sword must be kept by the sword.

Hence it is not surprising to see in California today attempts made to wrest from the wage-earners the fruits of their industry and self-sacrifice. The attempt is being made steadily and insidiously to weaken and then to destroy the unions; because the union organization is the only means by which the laborers can make their power felt.

The principle on which the fight is being carried on is that homely and true adage, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." The newspapers are printing stories which go to show that the union men are lawless, murderous. Headline after headline details how non-union men have been beaten, kicked, done to death by union cowards. Keep on throwing mud, seems to be the plan of the campaign; some of it is sure to stick.

Of course, those who are on the inside know that many of these so-called outrages are manufactured out of the whole cloth, that in many more the thugs and cutthroats who masquerade as non-union men are to blame, and that in the very few cases where the union man was culpable he himself is responsible, not his fellows, who condemn

his actions more sincerely than do the employers. But with the general public it is not so. They simply behold the record of union crimes appearing with damnable iteration, and small wonder if they soon begin to be prejudiced against the unions. This thing we must never forget. The general public is the arbiter in this case, and if the public is against the unions, the unions can not exist.

It seems to us that organized labor has not considered with sufficient seriousness this phase of the campaign. It is on a level with the Chinese use of stinkpots in warfare, but there are times when stinkpots are effective. If these charges are not answered, people will believe them. They will believe them the more readily that they appear as articles of news and in apparently unprejudiced papers. The wild hysteria of the Post or of General Otis does no particular harm, but the judicial account of maiming and wounding carries conviction with it. Therefore, we think that the unions should have some agency to investigate every such case and report on the same. Even if the report, shortly summarized, were published only in friendly weekly papers, so much would be accomplished. The unionists themselves are as liable to be misled as outsiders. Truth may be slow, but every lie, swift though it be, must some day double on its tracks, and it is good to have truth waiting for it.



THE COST OF STRIKES.

The "Cost of Strikes" is a title that describes a very common viewpoint of discussion on the part of labor's critics. To the person who can see in a strike nothing more than a dollars-and-cents proposition, a formidable showing of figures is doubtless very impressive. To such a person honor, or morals, or even virtue itself, is not worth fighting for if the fight involves any expenditure in cold cash. By a curious paradox in the reasoning process, the only thing worth fighting for if the fight involves any expenditure in cold cash. By a curious paradox in the reasoning process, the only thing worth fighting for is the thing that doesn't cost anything, and hence isn't worth anything!

Of course, the Cheap-John critic of organized labor won't admit the parallel. On the contrary, he will declare, with a great parade of principle, that a man's honor or a woman's

virtue ought to be, and must be, defended at any cost. This declaration does not vindicate the "cost-of-strikes" argument, but merely proves its inconsistency. Generally speaking, the question of wages, of hours of labor, or of any other feature of labor conditions, is merely the concrete of some question of man's honor or woman's virtue. Hence it is not possible to make a correct estimate of the cost of strikes upon any basis of dollars and cents, for the reason that it is not possible to make a correct comparison between the material demands of the strikers and the moral issues and conceptions that usually actuate those demands.

Even assuming a certain degree of merit in the process of estimating the cost of strikes by the use of momentary terms, we find the results of that process to be radically fallacious—in fact, ridiculous. The problem is stated thus: Number of persons on strike; number of days on strike; daily wage rate before strike was called. (Note: Don't forget to use the maximum wage rate as the basis of calculation; also, to assume that all the strikers would have been working all the time had there been no strike.) Multiply these three items together, and we get results that are bound to make one feel like the man who contracted to have his horse shod at the rate of one cent for the first nail and the geometrical double thereof for each succeeding nail. Even the lowest paid worker is apt to be awed, if not elated, when confronted with the figures showing the cost of his effort to secure an increase of his pittance, and to wonder why he has not been able to save even a small part of the sum stated during all the years that he continued patiently at work.

As an instance of this species of arithmetical jugglery, we are told that the cost of the recent strikes in Colorado amounts to \$23,036,000, of which the far larger part has "fallen upon labor." A San Francisco editor, commenting upon these figures, admits that the estimates of the cost of great strikes are "doubtless often exaggerated," but declares that there is no other way "than the one usually adopted," i. e., to compute the wages of the strikers and all made idle by the strike at the rate which they would have been paid, "and let those interested in the subject make deductions according to their judgment." A moment's reflection will show

the fallacy of deducting a loss of \$23,000,000 to the Colorado strikers. The test is a simple one. If the Colorado miners have lost \$23,000,000 as a result of the strike, it follows that they would be \$23,000,000 ahead today had they continued at work. The fact is that the individual miner is today probably just as well off financially as he would be had he continued at work during these ten months. Had the miner continued at work he would have earned enough to live on, or very little more. Although on strike, the miner has lived just the same; his loss, if any, is to be estimated not by the total amount that he would have earned during the strike and a period of work. In setting forth the financial loss as an argument against the strike it is well to remember that the man or woman who while at work receives barely sufficient to live on loses nothing by going on strike, so long as he or she is able to live through that ordeal.

Strikes are costly affairs, of course, and much argument, good and sound in itself, can be offered against them. But the argument (?) here noted is simply nonsense. That argument, so far from proving a loss while on strike, simply proves a lack of gain while at work. The direct monetary loss to the striker is the smallest item of expense involved in the proceeding.—Coast Seamen's Journal.



The Colorado Riots.

Anarchy begets anarchy. It should therefore be no surprise that the strike situation in Colorado steadily grows worse. It began with the control of the chief executive of the State, who from the governor's chair issued the most tyrannical orders ever conceived, who turned over the State militia to the mine owners to their private ends. And in an American commonwealth, and it is ending naturally in riots. When the courts decided that he was violating the law in detaining citizens without due process, and ordered him to surrender them to the courts, he defied the orders. Then he actually deported citizens of Colorado outside of the State and prevented their return by purely physical force, and without a shadow of legal warrant.

Now the State is beginning to reap the fruit of such official anarchy. Bursting be-

yond the restraints of their leaders, thousands of citizens, who either are strikers themselves or sympathize with the strikers, have resorted to the same sort of force that he is employing, and are defending themselves with arms. What else can they do when they are denied the protection of the courts. It is true that day before yesterday the State Supreme Court was induced by some means to issue a whitewashing opinion justifying all that Governor Peabody has done from the first. But unfortunately the opinion fails to command or receive public respect. It declares that a state of insurrection has existed such as to render necessary all that the governor has done; but the very newspapers that are applauding this position now are the ones which most bitterly complained a week ago that the papers in the east were libelling Colorado and that there was really nothing wrong there.

All good men will deplore the dynamite outrage at Findley, where ten non-union men were murdered by the deliberate exploding of a bomb. We trust that it was none of the strikers who inspired or did this dastardly deed, which will hurt their own cause most. But at the same time, the governor of Colorado is the man primarily responsible for this and all else that may happen. His own adjutant-general, who has until ten days ago shown remarkable courage in command of the troops at the scene of conflict and who obeyed every order of the governor's with soldierly grimness, has resigned and confirms the opinion of the country as to Peabody's character. What the labor union men have charged is admitted to be true by General Bell—that is, that the State militia has been made a tool of by the mining corporations to serve their own particular purposes, and he has "grown sick of the whole thing." He declares that the men brought into the mines to displace the strikers were "all-around bad men," while the men driven out of Telluride by the militia through deportation and other proceedings have been used by the corporations to carry the recent Denver election in an illegal manner. The militia has not only been used by the mine owners, but has been paid by them. The Western Federation of Miners have appealed to President Roosevelt to interfere to protect them in the rights of citizenship. Their appeal is fully warranted.—Labor Tribune.

LABOR NOTES.

There are 37,000 organized miners in the Pittsburgh district alone.

* * *

Children engaged in labor in the United States reach the enormous figures of 1,850,000.

* * *

A legal bureau has been established by the Chicago Federation of Labor to fight injunctions and other court proceedings.

* * *

Throughout France there is a tendency toward a higher rate of wages generally. Statistics recently issued show that wages have doubled within the last fifty years.

* * *

Labor men of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, at a meeting decided to petition the government to retaliate against the Americans, who are strictly enforcing the alien labor law.

* * *

A commissary and a lodging house for idle miners and mill men in the district have been opened at Telluride, Colo., by the Western Federation of Miners. The number of men already thrown out of work in consequence of the mill men's strike is about 1,000.

* * *

In connection with the labor question in the Queensland, Australia, sugar districts, it is stated that the cost of thrashing cane by white labor has been found by farmers in the Cairns district who registered under the sugar bonus condition, to be four times as much as the cost of such work by Kanaka labor.

* * *

An association which has been for some time struggling with the servant girl problem in New York City, recently held its maids were presented with engraved cards and a box containing \$100 in gold. They had remained in one household two years. For girls received a special prize for having remained four years in one place.

* * *

The American Federation of Musicians has decided to hold its annual convention in New York City, beginning on May 16. Though this will be the ninth annual convention, it will be the first held in New York. The Federation of Musicians belongs to the American Federation of Labor and was established after a fight lasting over ten years to bring the

musicians into co-operation with the regular trades unions.

* * *

In the German Parliament there are over eighty representatives of workmen.

* * *

Seamen on native river craft get \$3 a month in China; on seagoing Chinese vessels, \$8.

* * *

Losses incurred by the strike of the workers at the naphtha wells in Baku, Russia, amount to no less than \$1,400,000 to the owner alone.

* * *

The census bureau's last bulletin states that 28,000 children are employed in the cotton mills of the Southern States at the average of less than \$1.50 per week.

* * *

Women clothing workers of Montreal, Canada, are perfecting their organization with a view of preparing for a struggle unless the employers change their method of treatment.

* * *

The making of lace in Bohemia has increased to such an extent that it may be considered one of the industries of the country. It is principally made by hand by the peasants during the winter time, when they have nothing else to do.

* * *

The province of Quebec was to have been the stronghold of "national" unionism, but every week international unions are being organized in the French province. A Trade and Labor Council has been organized in the city of Quebec, composed exclusively of locals affiliated with the international unions.

* * *

Machinists in the employ of the Erie railroad company have decided not to call a strike, and will not force their demand at present for an increase in their wages. The machinists want to be paid 30 cents an hour. At present they are getting 27 cents an hour.

* * *

New York painters are seeking legislation, to be framed on the lines of a German law, prohibiting the use of white lead in paint for public buildings. The Central Federated Union has indorsed and forwarded to the State Federation committee at Albany this painter's bill, whose provisions will apply

only to work done by the State or its political subdivisions.

♦ ♦ ♦

Demand for white skilled labor is steadily increasing in South Africa.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the Austrian textile industry the working hours are ten to eleven a day. Men's weekly wages average \$3.60; women's, \$1.50.

♦ ♦ ♦

More than 8,000,000 of the 13,500,000 people of Mexico do not work, and of those who do work, 1,488,024 are in domestic service and 116,000 are salary earners.

♦ ♦ ♦

House Decorators' and Painters' Union of London, England, has sent a strike donation to the officers of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.

♦ ♦ ♦

At the recent convention of the Women's Trade Union League of America it was decided to put an organizer in the field to organize unions of women wherever possible.

♦ ♦ ♦

At the end of July of last year the membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was 48,568, and the number of lodges 642. In the last year forty-three new lodges have been established.

♦ ♦ ♦

The trouble between the paper mill men and the unions will be fought to a finish in June. An ultimatum was sent to the unions this week by the manufacturers in the Fox river valley. It is expected that the fight will involve every paper mill in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

♦ ♦ ♦

A bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$500 or by imprisonment from three months to one year, either to use a union label without authority or to counterfeit the label or have in possession any merchandise marked with a counterfeit label, has been made a law in New York.

♦ ♦ ♦

Railroad employes on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario and Central Argentine lines are still on strike. They demand an increase of 10 pesos a month in wages of men working on monthly salaries and a proportionate increase for others, and a reduction of working hours to eight a day. Traffic is almost suspended and trains are guarded by the military. Twelve thousand men are out.

LIST OF DELEGATES

To the Second Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, To Be Held at Cincinnati, O., on August 1, 1904:

Local No. 2. George Innis.
Local No. 9. Gilbert La Rock.
Local No. 10. Pat McGill.
Local No. 20. S. D. Perkins.
Local No. 20. Martin Keller.
Local No. 30. H. K. Sullivan.
Local No. 40. John Connor.
Local No. 40. W. A. Burnham.
Local No. 40. Mike Reynolds.
Local No. 40. Chas. Stevens.
Local No. 40. Jas. T. Hoyt.
Local No. 43. N. W. Evans.
Local No. 48. Chas. McAllister.
Local No. 49. Albert H. Guest.
Local No. 52. Geo. R. Richardson.
Local No. 55. Thos. R. Stratton.
Local No. 62. Chris. O'Neill.
Local No. 63. Jas. A. Welch.
Local No. 65. S. J. Thompson.
Local No. 68. M. J. Sheehan.
Local No. 68. P. J. Gallagher.
Local No. 68. F. P. Fall.
Local No. 70. Thos. F. Gallagher.
Local No. 70. Robert M. Smith.
Local No. 74. Wm. Ulm.
Local No. 75. James Park.
Local No. 77. Wm. Pierce.
Local No. 85. John McLaughlin.
Local No. 85. Michael Casey.
Local No. 85. Mark A. Longshore.
Local No. 85. Daniel Fitzpatrick.
Local No. 90. James Brannen.
Local No. 90. T. O'Connell.
Local No. 102. Rush. Dunan.
Local No. 110. T. A. Patterson.
Local No. 112. Wm. Cohen.
Local No. 120. John Geary.
Local No. 123. Chas. F. Rice.
Local No. 126. Jos. A. Turnbull.
Local No. 136. W. C. Hill.
Local No. 140. Geo. Edgell.
Local No. 144. F. M. Barnes.
Local No. 152. H. R. Gibson.
Local No. 158. John M. Connolly.
Local No. 163. Wm. D. Kramer.
Local No. 164. J. E. Longstreet.
Local No. 180. Lawrence A. Grace.
Local No. 181. Frank Picard.
Local No. 189. John Wood.
Local No. 191. Peter H. McNealy.
Local No. 191. C. P. Shea.
Local No. 191. James E. Burnes.
Local No. 205. Carl Schwat.
Local No. 206. E. M. Bentson.
Local No. 211. R. D. Shreffler.
Local No. 218. Chas. Hickak.
Local No. 221. Orlin Terp.
Local No. 224. M. W. Coffey.
Local No. 224. Frank Markey.
Local No. 226. Alex. Dijeau.
Local No. 226. Wm. J. Greer.
Local No. 230. John Barnett.
Local No. 239. Fred Sturm.

Local No. 246. John Roberts.
 Local No. 248. Louis F. McElroy.
 Local No. 250. Chas. Reid.
 Local No. 253. U. G. Dalbey.
 Local No. 254. Frank Isaac.
 Local No. 256. Hugh F. McMahon.
 Local No. 259. J. K. Winer.
 Local No. 261. J. E. Ball.
 Local No. 266. John A. Macauley.
 Local No. 273. J. H. K. Body.
 Local No. 284. John Irving.
 Local No. 288. W. F. Malaly.
 Local No. 291. Chas. Schneider.
 Local No. 311. S. H. Reed.
 Local No. 314. John J. Lucey.
 Local No. 323. John W. Barry.
 Local No. 332. John Flynn.
 Local No. 336. C. P. Mead.
 Local No. 345. Noah T. Alber.
 Local No. 348. John Wardell.
 Local No. 359. L. E. Overly.
 Local No. 362. Wm. Nill.
 Local No. 369. G. M. Mount.
 Local No. 382. Albert Sumner.
 Local No. 386. Oscar Ehrman.
 Local No. 391. J. Langdon.
 Local No. 405. Wm. E. Pearson.
 Local No. 405. Wm. Reynolds.
 Local No. 406. Edw. Doan.
 Local No. 413. Frank E. Brown.
 Local No. 416. Wm. J. Holmes.
 Local No. 448. John A. Kelly.
 Local No. 449. John Plunkett.
 Local No. 449. Thos. Morand.
 Local No. 452. Louis Fraas.
 Local No. 468. Geo. K. Anderson.
 Local No. 479. Louis Daniels.
 Local No. 489. O. A. Yance.
 Local No. 491. Chas. G. Bullock.
 Local No. 496. J. W. Taggart.
 Local No. 506. Jas. Lyons.
 Local No. 506. Michael McElroy.
 Local No. 506. Thos. Martin.
 Local No. 507. James Holt.
 Local No. 512. Wm. Schumell.
 Local No. 518. Jas. Caldwell.
 Local No. 527. G. S. Barnes.
 Local No. 561. M. Long.
 Local No. 563. W. K. Benegar.
 Local No. 569. Wm. B. Christy.
 Local No. 570. Geo. J. Laughlin.
 Local No. 573. Wm. H. Hartman.
 Local No. 577. Wm. E. Greer.
 Local No. 578. Benj. Clinton.
 Local No. 592. M. B. Runyon.
 Local No. 617. John J. Jennings.
 Local No. 623. G. E. Stevenson.
 Local No. 628. Joseph F. Botte.
 Local No. 631. Jeremiah M. Cronin.
 Local No. 645. James F. Brown.
 Local No. 654. Geo. W. Prescott.
 Local No. 654. Thos. Clark.
 Local No. 654. James Brady.
 Local No. 686. T. Z. Clinton.
 Local No. 700. A. L. St. Clair.
 Local No. 700. Edw. Brown.
 Local No. 700. I. M. Scheibe.
 Local No. 700. M. J. Pesells.
 Local No. 700. James Higgins.
 Local No. 700. James T. Keane.

Local No. 701. Dennis J. O'Connell.
 Local No. 701. Michael Ryan.
 Local No. 701. Henry Hogan.
 Local No. 701. Walter J. Gibbons.
 Local No. 702. — Hayner.
 Local No. 702. Wm. Kumpfer.
 Local No. 702. John Sheridan.
 Local No. 702. Peter McNamard.
 Local No. 702. Fred Dammeier.
 Local No. 702. Joe Doyle.
 Local No. 703. F. H. Ray.
 Local No. 703. James Canty.
 Local No. 703. Chas. Wilbrandt.
 Local No. 704. Robert Scott.
 Local No. 704. Louis Grueling.
 Local No. 704. Oscar Booth.
 Local No. 704. Albert Young.
 Local No. 704. Milton Booth.
 Local No. 704. Joseph Moore.
 Local No. 704. Edw. Johnson.
 Local No. 705. Daniel Furman.
 Local No. 705. John O'Hern.
 Local No. 705. Thos. McCormack.
 Local No. 705. Hugh McGee.
 Local No. 705. Thos. Shea.
 Local No. 705. Patrick Cusick.
 Local No. 705. Thos. Danager.
 Local No. 705. Felix Luby.
 Local No. 705. John Reuter.
 Local No. 705. Michael Shaughnessy.
 Local No. 705. Ed. Tobin.
 Local No. 705. Chris. Sorgersen.
 Local No. 705. Ed. Blum.
 Local No. 705. Eugene Mackey.
 Local No. 705. Frank Garvin.
 Local No. 705. Henry Shea.
 Local No. 705. Louie Dobbs.
 Local No. 705. Thos. Sheridan.
 Local No. 705. John H. McCarthy.
 Local No. 705. John Schroder.
 Local No. 705. Al Anderson.
 Local No. 705. James Farrell.
 Local No. 705. Wm. Riess.
 Local No. 705. John Dovdy.
 Local No. 705. James Jennings.
 Local No. 706. Alfred Spencer.
 Local No. 706. Joseph Levy.
 Local No. 707. John R. Casey.
 Local No. 707. James McBride.
 Local No. 708. William O'Neill.
 Local No. 708. William Nunlz.
 Local No. 708. Patrick Cleary.
 Local No. 708. Tim. D. Mahoney.
 Local No. 708. John Ayrey.
 Local No. 708. William Butler.
 Local No. 708. William O'Neill.
 Local No. 710. Hugo Skado.
 Local No. 710. James Burnes.
 Local No. 710. George F. Golden.
 Local No. 711. Frank P. Brayton.
 Local No. 711. Chas. Brenner.
 Local No. 711. L. B. Beebe.
 Local No. 711. V. V. Harris.
 Local No. 712. J. A. Bernhardt.
 Local No. 712. Chas. E. Stevens.
 Local No. 712. Robert Pruitt.
 Local No. 714. S. Palmer.
 Local No. 715. Emmet Flood.
 Local No. 715. T. J. Ryan.
 Local No. 715. John L. Peterson.

Local No. 715. Thos. Hesdon.
 Local No. 716. C. P. Daly.
 Local No. 716. Chas. Schroeder.
 Local No. 716. P. McMahon.
 Local No. 717. Thos. W. Burke.
 Local No. 718. Thos. L. Hughes.
 Local No. 718. Jas. McCaffery.
 Local No. 719. Robert Abels.
 Local No. 719. Edw. Mullin.
 Local No. 719. Fred Hutchinson.
 Local No. 719. Ferdinand Berndt.
 Local No. 719. John Gaffney.
 Local No. 720. James B. Barry.
 Local No. 720. Robert Davy.
 Local No. 720. Thos. Sexton.
 Local No. 721. Philip Schug.
 Local No. 722. A. J. Reed.
 Local No. 722. C. H. Cork.
 Local No. 722. Al. Gard.
 Local No. 723. Frank O'Rourke.
 Local No. 725. A. S. Armstrong.
 Local No. 725. C. T. Jones.
 Local No. 725. Harry Lapp.
 Local No. 725. P. J. Hisler.
 Local No. 725. Geo. Hisler.
 Local No. 726. Hugh McNulty.
 Local No. 726. A. C. McGregor.
 Local No. 726. Richard McManus.
 Local No. 728. F. Hermle.
 Local No. 728. John Pickel.
 Local No. 729. W. J. Wallace.
 Local No. 729. Jas. Stalley.
 Local No. 730. Arthur J. Irving.
 Local No. 731. Edw. Coleman.
 Local No. 731. Wm. Murphy.
 Local No. 731. Edw. Murphy.
 Local No. 732. Wm. Kenna.
 Local No. 732. Gus. W. Koop.
 Local No. 733. Owen McGinnis.
 Local No. 735. John Keating.
 Local No. 736. John Haberkorn.
 Local No. 738. Wm. J. Bender.
 Local No. 739. James Mahoney.
 Local No. 740. Gus. Nolte.
 Local No. 742. Dan. L. Rohr.
 Local No. 742. Louis Desch.
 Local No. 743. D. J. Sullivan.
 Local No. 744. W. L. Weber.
 Local No. 744. Chas. Smith.
 Local No. 748. Chas. Weber.
 Local No. 748. John Cholewezynski.
 Local No. 748. John M. Schmit.
 Local No. 752. A. J. Dean.
 Local No. 752. James McNamara.
 Local No. 752. John Relinger.
 Local No. 752. M. F. Kelly.
 Local No. 752. E. G. Wickert.
 Local No. 753. G. W. Briggs.
 Local No. 753. W. A. Neer.
 Local No. 753. Steve C. Sumner.
 Local No. 753. F. A. Shearer.
 Local No. 753. Jack Koch.
 Local No. 754. Chas. J. McPherson.
 Local No. 755. Thos. M. Holleran.
 Local No. 759. J. S. Clark.
 Local No. 766. Michael Gallagher.
 Local No. 767. Geo. Schulte.
 Local No. 769. William Gofman.
 Local No. 771. John Holcum.
 Local No. 772. J. A. Fowler.

Local No. 782. Edw. Korrell.
 Local No. 793. P. M. Heffern.
 Local No. 794. Ira J. Mason.
 Local No. 812. Harry Wendelken.
 Local No. 813. Joseph F. Young.
 Local No. 815. Daniel Tussy.

The above list is the total number of names received up to the time of going to press.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Co-operative quarries at Bethesda, Wales, are succeeding far beyond all expectations, and the demand for the slate is greatly in excess of the supply. These quarries were started by the unions and sympathizers in opposition to Lord Penryhn, whose employes were out on a strike for nearly three years against the harsh conditions imposed. All the strike leaders are employed in the co-operative quarries.

♦ ♦ ♦

At a conference at Porto Rico, on February 25, between Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and delegates of the two Porto Rican labor unions, representing all the organized labor of the island, Mr. Gompers urged their amalgamation under the American Federation of Labor. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the delegates, to be voted upon by the unions on March 12.

♦ ♦ ♦

W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, issued a statement last week showing that over \$43,000 had been contributed up to February 1 in response to the joint appeal made last July by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the Colorado State Federation of Labor for a fund to be used in fighting for the eight-hour day in Colorado.

♦ ♦ ♦

The printing trades section of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union has voted \$1,000 for label campaign purposes in that city, and has received \$2,500 from the International Union for the same purpose.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Marble Workers' Union threatens a general strike throughout the United States in order to force the Employers' Association to sign a scale for the ensuing year.

♦ ♦ ♦

The price of labor in Alaska is worth \$4.60 to \$6.50 a day with board.



CORRESPONDENCE



Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Jas. J. Dwyer, Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I am a constant reader of our Magazine and have not seen any news from our prosperous local, I will endeavor to let our sister locals know that we are getting along well. The various employers of this locality have all signed the new agreement for the ensuing year, and everything is rolling along nicely. We owe our success greatly to our business agent, Sam Davis, who constantly hustles about in the interest of this local. Non-union teamsters are a thing of the past in this part of the city.

Hoping that you will give this space in The Magazine, and with best wishes for yourself and brothers, I remain, yours fraternally,
LOUIS DICKMAN, Rec. Sec'y.



Des Moines, Ia.

Mr. James Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Although Local No. 90 has not been heard from for some time we are still doing business at the same old stand.

Taking into consideration the labor troubles that have existed here this spring, Local No. 90 is in a flourishing condition.

We have pending at the present time a damage suit for \$10,000 as claimed by one Wm. Allen, for alleged injuries received during initiation. However, we have no serious doubts as to the outcome, as we believe his case to be practically without foundation, and we are making preparations to so prove it.

Brother T. O'Connell and your humble servant had the honor to represent Local No. 90 at the Iowa State Federation of Labor at Marshalltown, Ia., last month. The other locals of our craft represented were as follows:

Local No. 517, Ottumwa, John H. Boyd; Local No. 215, Ottumwa, H. C. West; Local No. 192, Keokuk, Dave E. White; Local No. 490, Oskaloosa, J. Cleveland; Local No. 508, Marshalltown, G. W. Hiteman. Bother

George Ferguson of Local No. 192, Keokuk, was also present representing the Trades Assembly of Keokuk.

The following resolution relative to our craft was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that a thorough organization of the teamsters throughout the State of Iowa will be of great benefit to other organized crafts, and

WHEREAS, We believe that in many places the various branches of the teaming industry now organized are not receiving the necessary assistance and support of the central bodies with which they are affiliated, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Iowa State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that all central bodies be instructed to put forth every effort for the further organization of the various branches of the teaming industry, and to lend a more hearty support to those already organized.

Respectfully submitted,

T. O'CONNELL,
M. P. GIVENS.

As the time for our International Convention is drawing near, it is sincerely hoped that our sister locals in Iowa will make all possible effort to be fully represented, as we believe, to a great measure, that the success of our international depends upon the representation to the conventions, so every State and every local in the State should pride themselves in our conventions, and strive by sending their best men as delegates, to make each convention a far greater success than the one previous.

Local No. 90 will send two delegates to Cincinnati—Brothers T. O'Connell and James Brennan, and we feel fully assured that Local No. 90 will be well represented, and I will say for our delegates that they desire to meet as many representatives from Iowa as possible.

With best wishes for the success of our International and affiliated locals, I am

Fraternally yours, M. P. GIVENS,
Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 90.



The longest strike on record is not ended. The 2,800 men and boys employed in Lord Penrhyn's slate quarry in Wales, went out two and a half years ago and the settlement of the strike is now a question in British politics.

St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor:

Dear Sir and Brother—Taking this opportunity of corresponding with you, I wish to say that our local is at this writing passing through the greatest crisis of its history, as we are now entering upon the sixth week of a strike, but the most of the boys are holding out bravely, but we had a few weak-kneed men among us who ran at the first fire; that is, they went scabbing on us. I will give you their names, as follows: Frank Pope, Harry Thompson, George Washington, Andrew Hutt, Jeff Webb, William Bland, Robt. McCombs, Benjamin Guthrie, Jake Dodson, Mack Williams, Albert McClaran, Wm. Henry, Chas. Isom, Thomas Dougherty, John Combs, Chas. Smith, Wm. Ellis, John Ward, Ernest Goff, Lester Irvin. Now I hope that we will soon get our troubles settled.

By publishing the above names in our Magazine you will confer a great favor for the Van Drivers' Local Union No. 755 of St. Louis, and the International Brotherhood in general. I remain

Yours fraternally,

JOS. L. COVINGTON, Trustee.



San Francisco, Cal.,

To the Editor of the I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Well, I suppose it is about time for Local 278 to enter on the scene. It is about two months since my last letter was written. Since that time we have made a few changes in our officers. Mr. Rourke, who has been elected to the office of vice-president, has served this union in different capacities since its organization and has proved himself to be a true union man.

James Fisher, our new financial secretary, has also a good record, he being the president of this local last term.

Wm. Grace, better known by the boys as "Bill," is our business agent, and also our treasurer, having acted in the latter position about three years, his clean record and straightforward manner having won for him the positions he now holds.

I suppose a good many of my fellow brothers will think I was about to forget the rest of the members, but not so. There never was a better body of men organized under one head as we have in Local 278, but,

of course, it is impossible to mention the good deeds of all in this little paper.

In the last issue of The Magazine I noticed a little item written by Brother Richard Dickson of Local 96, and think it a wise plan for every brother to heed his words, a portion of which I will quote for those who have not read them: "Attend the meetings of your local and help run its business, don't stay home and then register a kick at what is done."

Well, brothers, thinking this will hold you for awhile, I will wipe my pen. Remaining

Fraternally yours,

ED. J. HEWELCKE,

Rec. Sec'y, Local 278.



St. Paul, Minn.

Jas. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I am corresponding secretary of Local 257, located at St. Paul, I will try to give you an idea of what we are doing.

We were organized April 6, this year, with fifty charter members, and we are going at full speed, getting new members at every meeting. We have 115 members in good standing, but we have some of the sort that all locals have—those who are just a little behind in their dues.

If every member would just stop and think that by buying so many less glasses of beer they would be able to pay their dues every month. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

E. J. HUTCHINSON, Cor. Sec'y.



Troy, N. Y.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor:

This being the first news from Local 227, I will try and make it acceptable. First of all I want to state that we are enjoying the advantage obtained by being organized. One of our locals in this (City Livery Drivers and Helpers No. 5) are enjoying the conditions that seem so hard to get in St. Louis. Parryism is so strong out West we don't want any of it. All crafts here are recognized by the employers. No open shops for ours. We haven't time to bother with them. But once in a while an injunction drifts this way. There are two here now. One against the Molders' Union, restraining it from talking or interfering with the "Dagoes" in the

West Side foundry in ~~C~~. Then we have another against the mayor and public improvement commission restraining them from bonding the city in completing the new waterworks, new park and speedway according to a law passed this year.

This injunction was applied for by John Cahill, an alderman, on the minority side of the house, and was granted by the Justice Herrick.

This injunction knocks out about 1,000 union laborers and about 200 teams, but we like Cahill just the same.

In closing I will state that we will take the injunction in this section under consideration and report our finding in our ballot on election day. I hope that every laboring man will do the same. Fraternally yours,

N. S. LANKHRAN,

Business Agt., Local 227.

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Brazil, Ind.

J. J. Dwyer:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please publish in the July Magazine that the Sheridan Brick Works of Brazil is on the unfair list. The union men at work there asked for recognition and in answer the company discharged them. There has been two committees sent to confer with the company officials, but could not secure a meeting. The plant is now working with scabs.

At a meeting of all unions in Brazil, including the A. F. of L., the Sheridan company was placed on the unfair list.

We would earnestly ask that all teamsters remember this.

Yours fraternally,

H. L. GROVES,

Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 166.

• • •

Rural letter carriers of the United States met in Chicago recently to form a national association. There were in attendance delegates representing 17,000 rural letter carriers. Better roads, more salary, fewer privations, holidays and other matters were discussed. The organization will be known as the National Rural Free Delivery Letter Carriers' Association.

• • •

The percentage of wage earners who are females is, in the United States, 14; in Germany, 25; in England, 25; in Italy, 40, and in Austria, 47.

Flint, Mich.

Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

It has been some time since you have heard from No. 298. Our members take great interest in reading the letters published in our Magazine. I think they do good.

We initiated three members this month, and we all had a good time after the obligation. We gave a dance and reception on the 10th of the month, and every one had a good time. Vice-President B. McNamamon resigned his office and Brother C. Peters was elected to fill the vacancy.

We are going to try to be represented at the convention.

Yours fraternally,

A. H. RYNEX, Cor. Sec'y.

• • •

A strike which will soon include 2,000 workers began recently at the Lassig plant of the American Bridge Company, Chicago, when 200 machinists left their posts after hearing the announcement that a cut in wages had been ordered. The cut, which was ordered from the United States Steel Corporation, which controls the American Bridge Company, ranges from 10 to 15 per cent. The Machinists Union called upon all its members employed by the company to strike at once as soon as news of the wage decrease reached the organization's officers.

• • •

As there are no restrictive immigration laws in Natal, South Africa, the employers are bringing in contract labor wholesale, and the unions have to battle against this wage-reducing dodge the best way they can. For instance, the Natal Stores' Employees' Association has the following for one of its objects: "To check, as far as possible, by co-operation with kindred associations in England and elsewhere and by other lawful means, the present pernicious system of the importation into this colony of underpaid employees."

• • •

While central trades union organizations in all sections of the country are planning Labor Day parades for the first Monday in September, the Chicago Federation of Labor is contemplating a new departure to take the form of a great outdoor picnic and demonstration, where the holiday can be enjoyed as a holiday.

Magazine International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

IN MEMORIAM.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1904.

Mr. J. J. Dwyer, Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Local No. 506, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, James Doyle, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late brother our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

GEO. TRAUTNER, Sec'y-Treas.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 11, 1904.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earthly sphere the wife of our esteemed brother, George W. Gayhart, thus leaving many loved ones to mourn her loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 90, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, do hereby extend to Brother George Gayhart and family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be embodied in our records and a copy forwarded to Brother Gayhart and copies be furnished our International Magazine and the Iowa Unionist for publication.

JAMES BRENNAN,
T. O'CONNELL,
M. P. GIVENS,

Committee.

Unanimously adopted by Local No. 90, I. B. of T., June 11, 1904.

M. P. GIVENS, Rec. Sec'y.
N. B. THOMAS, President.

OGDEN, Utah.

WHEREAS, The Master Foreman of United Labor has called from his labors Edgar F. Lynch, and

WHEREAS, He who doeth all things well has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Edgar F. Lynch, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 515, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, of Ogden deplores the sudden summons to Brother Edgar F. Lynch, and we bow in due submission to the will of the Almighty and take this opportunity to record our sorrow by spreading these resolutions in full on our minutes, and we hereby express our sympathy to the bereaved wife and child of our late lamented brother, Edgar F. Lynch; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we cause these resolutions to be published in the local paper; and, be it further

Resolved, That we instruct the secretary to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the widow,

and insert a copy of the same in our official Magazine.

By order of the president, C. H. Martin.

J. J. VARLEY,
W. F. MORGART,
F. ARNOLD,

Committee.

J. J. VARLEY, Rec. Sec'y.

MOBILE, Ala., June 23.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst our beloved brother, Prince Albert, Jr., who departed this life on the 15th day of June, 1904, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for the next thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to The Magazine for publication.

GEO. HUNTER,
LENARD JACKSON,
WM. JONES,
RANDALL JENKINS,
HENRY JONES,

Committee.

J. M. DAWSON, Rec. and Cor Sec'y, Local 819.

The conference in Toledo, O., between the dredge and tug owners of the Great Lakes and the licensed tugmen has developed radical differences of opinion on three points—the right to discharge, a reduction in hours from thirteen to twelve, and the demand for a scale of wages based on the ruling on Lake Erie for all the lakes. The matters have been referred to a committee composed of Daniel J. Keefe, Captain Shea and President James Walsh on the parts of the men, and J. A. Smith, T. C. Fritz and S. O. Dixon for the owners. This committee is considering the contested points.

A sympathetic strike at the expense of a labor organization contract is not a consideration with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. What contracts it makes it observes for the length of time for which they are made. No deviation is tolerated from the law of the organization, regardless of what comment may be made against it because of its declaration to observe contracts.

San Francisco is said to be the city where the labor unions have the most power in the United States and where labor is most perfectly organized. There are 162 separate unions with a membership of more than 65,000.



FINANCIAL

*To Affiliated Unions:*

The following is a report of the receipts and the expenditures for June, 1904, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective union to which they are credited. Secretaries and Trustees are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office. After the number of each local the following abbreviations correspond with: S., Stamps; Ch., Charter; Sup., Supplies:

Ult. No.		Am't.
1. 63 S.	16.80	\$ 16.80
1. 69 S.	4.80	4.80
1. 74 S.	8.70	8.70
1. 75 S.	3.00	3.00
1. 208 Sup.	1.50	1.50
1. 240 Disbanded, money in treasury		61.00
1. 258 S.	7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50
1. 348 S.	8.00	8.00
1. 351 S.	1.00, Sup. 2.00	3.00
1. 359 S.	7.50	7.50
1. 381 S.	6.50	6.50
1. 416 S.	3.75, Sup. 2.00	5.75
1. 492 S.	6.45, Sup. 75c	7.20
1. 539 S.	3.00	3.00
1. 815 S.	10.00, Sup. 9.25	19.25
1. 347 S.	3.00	3.00
1. 407 S.	3.05, Sup. 30c	3.35
1. 576 S.	7.50	7.50
1. 602 Sup.	6.00	6.00
1. 703 S.	78.00, Sup. 6.50	84.50
1. 772 S.	30.00, Sup. 50c	30.50
1. 21 S.	3.00, Sup. 2.50	5.50
1. 49 S.	15.00, Sup. 50c	15.50
1. 55 S.	6.25	6.25
1. 60 S.	15.00, Sup. 5.00	20.00
1. 186 S.	6.00, Sup. 8.20	14.20
2. 24 S.	10.50, Sup. 5c	10.55
2. 117 S.	7.50, Sup. 75c	8.25
2. 126 S.	17.50, Sup. 1.00	18.50
2. 202 S.	3.75	3.75
2. 302 S.	3.75	3.75
2. 328 S.	15.00	15.00
2. 400 S.	7.50	7.50
2. 429 S.	3.00, Sup. 1.20	4.20
2. 445 S.	4.50	4.50
2. 449 S.	45.00, Sup. 25.00	70.00
2. 468 S.	1.50, Sup. 50c	2.00
2. 491 S.	2.50	2.50
2. 561 S.	22.75, Sup. 5.50	28.25
2. 718 S.	90.00	90.00
2. 726 S.	7.50	7.50
2. 793 S.	20.00	20.00
2. 802 S.	4.15, Sup. 30c	4.45
2. 54 S.	2.25	2.25
2. 62 S.	2.00, Sup. 1.50	3.50
2. 98 S.	27.50	27.50
2. 229 S.	4.50	4.50
2. 734 S.	80.00, Sup. 2.00	82.00
2. 755 S.	7.50	7.50
2. 762 S.	11.30	11.30
3. 110 S.	3.00	3.00
3. 164 Sup.	5.00	5.00
3. 196 Sup.	3.00	3.00
3. 228 S.	3.10, Sup. 4.05	7.15
3. 242 S.	5.00	5.00
3. 243 S.	1.05	1.05
3. 491 S.	15.00	15.00
3. 741 S.	2.50, Sup. 50c	3.00
3. 748 S.	60.00	60.00
3. 371 Ch.	10.00	10.00
3. 121 S.	7.25	7.25
3. 56 S.	2.70	2.70

Ult. No.		Am't.	Ult. No.		Am't.
3. 254 S.	7.50	7.50	8. 132 S.	4.70	4.70
3. 264 S.	15.00	15.00	8. 208 S.	45.00	45.00
3. 567 S.	30.00	30.00	8. 765 S.	7.75, Sup. 10.00	17.75
3. 588 S.	15.00	15.00	8. 793 S.	35.00, Sup. 9.25	44.25
3. 706 S.	52.50, Sup. 50c	53.00	9. 398 Ch.	10.00, S. 16.75	26.75
4. 345 S.	8.00, Sup. 50c	8.50	9. 29 S.	6.00	6.00
4. 380 Ch.	10.00	10.00	9. 30 S.	15.00	15.00
4. 52 S.	5.50, Sup. 40c	5.90	9. 50 S.	14.10	14.10
4. 152 S.	5.25	5.25	9. 52 S.	4.00	4.00
4. 389 S.	7.50	7.50	9. 246 S.	3.15, Sup. 30c	3.45
4. 611 S.	6.25, Sup. 5.00	11.25	9. 272 S.	2.10	2.10
4. 714 S.	14.40	14.40	9. 261 S.	1.50	1.50
4. 759 S.	9.50, Sup. 5c	9.55	9. 292 S.	10.80	10.80
4. 563 S.	12.55, Sup. 50c	13.05	9. 336 S.	10.50, Sup. 3.25	13.75
4. 283 S.	4.50	4.50	9. 360 S.	14.00, Sup. 6.40	20.40
4. 309 S.	6.25, Sup. 27c	6.52	9. 390 S.	4.50, Sup. 1.50	6.00
4. 405 S.	24.00	24.00	9. 418 S.	4.40, Sup. 1.00	5.40
4. 518 S.	3.00	3.00	9. 420 S.	9.00, Sup. 3.00	12.00
4. 556 S.	6.00	6.00	9. 458 S.	9.90, Sup. 10c	10.00
4. 717 S.	15.00, Sup. 6.00	21.00	9. 553 S.	60.00	60.00
6. 3 S.	4.85	4.85	9. 707 S.	58.50	58.50
6. 23 Sup.	25c	.25	9. 733 S.	24.00, Sup. 1.00	25.00
6. 131 S.	8.10, Sup. 40c	8.50	9. 750 S.	22.50	22.50
6. 185 S.	2.20	2.20	9. 16 S.	5.40	5.40
6. 221 S.	22.50	22.50	9. 448 S.	3.75	3.75
6. 252 S.	2.25, Sup. 1.50	3.75	9. 574 S.	10.35	10.35
6. 262 S.	4.50	4.50	9. 701 S.	108.75	108.75
6. 299 S.	3.00	3.00	9. 731 S.	24.00	24.00
6. 318 S.	3.00	3.00	9. 98 S.	22.50	22.50
6. 324 S.	7.50	7.50	9. 403 Ch.	10.00	10.00
6. 330 Sup.	1.75	1.75	9. 304 S.	17.00, Sup. 85c	17.85
6. 333 S.	7.50, Sup. 75c	8.25	9. 812 S.	3.00	3.00
6. 413 S.	5.00, Sup. 1.20	6.20	10. 82 S.	7.05, Sup. 25c	8.30
6. 598 S.	7.30	7.30	10. 164 Sup.	50c	.50
6. 657 S.	15.00	15.00	10. 200 S.	2.50	2.50
6. 700 S.	205.00, Sup. 12.00	217.00	10. 220 S.	12.40, Sup. 2.55	14.95
6. 702 S.	168.00, Sup. 7.00	175.00	10. 329 S.	12.50, Sup. 1.65	14.15
6. 712 S.	85.00, Sup. 1.00	86.00	10. 307 S.	9.00, Sup. 50c	9.50
6. 743 S.	17.50	17.50	10. 358 S.	7.50	7.50
6. 756 S.	19.75, Sup. 2.50	22.25	10. 469 S.	7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00
6. 789 S.	4.65	4.65	10. 516 S.	13.50, Sup. 25c	13.75
6. 807 Sup.	75c	.75	10. 696 S.	2.55	2.55
6. 320 S.	2.55	2.55	10. 728 S.	32.50, Sup. 7.25	39.75
6. 327 S.	7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	10. 760 S.	15.00	15.00
7. 2 S.	7.50	7.50	10. 744 S.	80.00	80.00
7. 35 S.	10.00	10.00	10. 152 S.	1.00, Sup. 4.50	5.50
7. 47 S.	8.70	8.70	10. 195 S.	3.90, Sup. 25c	4.15
7. 179 S.	10.05	10.05	10. 527 S.	7.50	7.50
7. 268 S.	10.05, Sup. 1.25	11.30	10. 729 S.	15.00	15.00
7. 274 S.	2.00	2.00	10. 735 S.	13.50, Sup. 1.50	15.00
7. 354 Sup.	1.85	1.85	10. 747 S.	3.75	3.75
7. 452 S.	6.00	6.00	10. 755 S.	7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00
7. 525 S.	7.50	7.50	10. 773 Sup.	75c	.75
7. 726 S.	95.75, Sup. 2.75	98.50	10. 611 S.	7.50	7.50
7. 728 S.	22.50	22.50	11. 31 S.	4.50	4.50
7. 748 S.	7.50, Sup. 2.35	9.85	11. 42 S.	15.00, Sup. 2.50	17.50
7. 764 S.	7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	11. 72 S.	8.00, Sup. 3.60	11.60
7. 298 S.	3.50, Sup. 75c	4.25	11. 143 S.	6.20, Sup. 1.25	7.45
7. 755 S.	7.50	7.50	11. 224 S.	52.50	52.50
7. 317 S.	17.50, Sup. 3.20	20.70	11. 243 Sup.	3.07	3.07
7. 376 S.	20.00	20.00	11. 356 S.	3.75	3.75
8. 385 Ch.	10.00, S. 2.50	12.50	11. 400 S.	6.25, Sup. 3.70	9.95
8. 90 S.	45.00, Sup. 1.50	46.50	11. 405 S.	37.50	37.50
8. 164 S.	17.50, Sup. 95c	18.45	11. 459 S.	6.75, Sup. 38c	7.13
8. 166 S.	4.50	4.50	11. 583 S.	3.30	3.30
8. 180 S.	45.00, Sup. 25c	45.25	11. 590 S.	16.30	16.30
8. 189 S.	15.95, Sup. 50c	16.45	11. 613 S.	12.00, Sup. 3.10	15.10
8. 332 S.	6.50, Sup. 50c	7.00	11. 685 S.	10.00	10.00
8. 346 S.	3.75	3.75	11. 753 S.	150.00, Sup. 8.50	158.50
8. 378 S.	5.25	5.25	11. 767 S.	17.50, Sup. 1.25	18.75
8. 506 S.	90.00	90.00	11. 819 S.	18.25, Sup. 50c	18.75
8. 537 S.	40.00, Sup. 2.75	42.75	11. 120 S.	18.00	18.00
8. 641 S.	3.75	3.75	11. 140 S.	7.95	7.95
8. 667 S.	3.00	3.00	13. 71 S.	4.50	4.50
8. 710 S.	56.25, Sup. 50c	56.75	13. 157 S.	3.75	3.75
8. 716 S.	92.95, Sup. 35c	93.30	13. 173 S.	4.50	4.50
8. 721 S.	38.50, Sup. 25c	38.75	13. 218 S.	11.50, Sup. 6.25	17.75
8. 740 S.	15.00	15.00	13. 229 S.	5.50, Sup. 1.20	6.70
8. 723 S.	47.25	47.25	13. 234 S.	7.50	7.50
8. 37 S.	15.00	15.00	13. 236 S.	3.00	3.00
8. 60 Sup.	7.50	7.50	13. 238 S.	2.85	2.85
			13. 260 Sup.	50c	.50

Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.
13. 282 S. 1.50	1.50	16. 891 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50	23. 80 S. 9.00, Sup. 12c	9.72
13. 312 S. 2.85	2.85	16. 429 S. 1.50	1.50	23. 107 S. 1.35	1.35
13. 367 S. 6.00	6.00	16. 716 Sup. 2.00	2.00	23. 174 S. 3.60	3.60
13. 373 S. 1.00	1.00	17. 159 S. 2.40	2.40	23. 193 S. 17.50, Sup. 20c	17.70
13. 417 S. 7.05, Sup. 2.25	9.30	17. 314 S. 17.65, Sup. 20c	17.85	23. 220 Sup. 25c	.25
13. 504 S. 21.00	21.00	17. 369 S. 5.55	5.55	23. 232 S. 2.65	2.65
13. 536 S. 7.50	7.50	17. 388 S. 10.45	10.45	23. 376 S. 20.00	20.00
13. 544 Sup. 1.00	1.00	17. 506 Sup. 12.50	12.50	23. 409 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50
13. 557 S. 7.25, Sup. 1.45	8.70	17. 290 S. 2.40	2.40	23. 715 S. 105.75, Sup.	
13. 570 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	17. 321 S. 5.00, Sup. 1.95	6.95	23. 1 S. 3.85	109.60
13. 581 S. 4.50	4.50	17. 681 S. 13.75, Sup. 2.50	16.25	23. 226 S. 104.50, Sup.	7.50
13. 586 S. 4.95	4.95	18. 404 Ch. 10.00	10.00	23. 448 S. 7.50, Sup. 6.25	13.75
13. 623 S. 6.75	6.75	18. 5 S. 19.75, Sup. 60c	20.35	23. 479 S. 19.95, Sup. 5c	20.00
13. 636 S. 7.25, Sup. 75c	8.00	18. 45 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	23. 526 S. 5.25	5.25
13. 645 S. 34.65, Sup. 5.35	40.00	18. 43 S. 7.50, Sup. 25c	7.75	23. 122 S. 7.50	7.50
13. 686 S. 2.25, Sup. 25c	2.50	18. 64 S. 7.50	7.50	23. 129 S. 5.10	5.10
13. 703 S. 80.90, Sup. 3.20	84.10	18. 162 S. 29.90, Sup. 1.60	31.50	24. 52 S. 7.50	7.50
13. 709 S. 13.75, Sup. 1.25	15.00	18. 169 S. 8.70	8.70	24. 98 S. 33.90, Sup. 10c	34.00
13. 736 S. 7.50	7.50	18. 191 S. 90.00	90.00	24. 116 S. 7.20	7.20
13. 759 S. 3.25, Sup. 90c	4.15	18. 196 S. 15.00, Sup. 75c	15.75	24. 306 S. 7.50	7.50
13. 766 S. 17.70	17.70	18. 316 S. 5.50, Sup. 30c	5.80	24. 408 Ch. 10.00	10.00
13. 780 S. 4.50	4.50	18. 326 S. 8.05, Sup. 2.05	10.10	24. 412 Ch. 10.00	10.00
13. 783 S. 3.45, Sup. 1.75	5.20	18. 450 S. 4.75	4.75	24. 727 S. 1.50, Sup. 40c	1.90
13. 105 S. 14.05, Sup. 1.40	15.45	18. 635 S. 7.30	7.30	24. 259 S. 7.20	7.20
13. 155 S. 6.00, Sup. 38c	6.38	18. 704 S. 210.00, Sup.	214.50	24. 243 S. 30c	.30
13. 52 S. 4.75, Sup. 20c	4.95	18. 142 S. 2.10	2.10	24. 372 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.25	7.25
13. 718 Benefit money re- funded	450.00	18. 203 S. 4.95	4.95	24. 432 S. 48.00	48.00
14. 2 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.00	8.50	18. 803 S. 4.25, Sup. 75c	5.00	24. 475 S. 5.00, Sup. 4.25	9.25
14. 44 S. 4.05	4.05	18. 491 Refund of benefit money	47.00	25. 214 S. 5.50, Sup. 2.85	8.35
14. 136 S. 24.00	24.00	20. 20 S. 49.50, Sup. 50c	50.00	25. 216 Sup. 3.25	3.25
14. 147 S. 1.60	1.60	20. 73 S. 7.50	7.50	25. 222 S. 14.25, Sup. 1.75	16.00
14. 165 S. 1.50	1.50	20. 83 S. 3.00	3.00	25. 266 S. 15.00, Sup. 60c	15.60
14. 182 S. 7.25	7.25	20. 85 S. 325.00	325.00	25. 304 S. 15.00	15.00
14. 225 S. 1.75, Sup. 4c	1.79	20. 100 S. 2.40	2.40	25. 380 S. 10.00, Sup. 3.44	13.44
14. 442 S. 9.50, Sup. 50c	10.00	20. 130 S. 2.70	2.70	25. 471 S. 4.50	4.50
14. 468 S. 5.40	5.40	20. 144 Sup. 1.25	1.25	25. 170 S. 6.90, Sup. 1.35	8.25
14. 52 S. 13.00	13.00	20. 181 S. 7.05, Sup. 85c	7.90	27. 6 S. 5.25	5.25
14. 616 S. 4.50	4.50	20. 190 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.75	11.75	27. 51 S. 8.65	8.65
14. 710 Sup. 2.00	2.00	20. 234 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 71 S. 12.50, Sup. 50c	13.00
14. 732 S. 62.50, Sup. 50c	63.00	20. 420 S. 7.50	7.50	27. 88 S. 6.60	6.60
14. 776 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00	20. 494 S. 6.00, Sup. 1.00	7.00	27. 197 S. 3.00	3.00
14. 7 S. 5.40, Sup. 4.00	9.40	20. 496 S. 7.20	7.20	27. 227 S. 31.00, Sup. 4.00	35.00
14. 33 S. 25.65	25.65	20. 617 S. 11.25, Sup. 6.25	17.50	27. 284 S. 10.00, Sup. 2.50	12.50
14. 40 S. 180.00, Sup.	194.50	20. 618 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	27. 385 S. 3.25, Sup. 10c	3.35
14. 416 S. 7.50, Sup. 3.25	10.75	20. 702 S. 25.00	25.00	27. 396 S. 23.00, Sup. 1.00	24.00
14. 500 S. 4.20	4.20	20. 761 Sup. 2.35	2.35	27. 503 S. 3.45, Sup. 5c	3.50
14. 573 S. 16.25, Sup. 1.00	17.25	20. 769 S. 9.75	9.75	27. 556 S. 8.00	8.00
14. 610 S. 5.50	5.50	20. 184 S. 5.55	5.55	27. 567 S. 33.75, Sup. 1.50	35.25
14. 739 S. 16.00	16.00	20. 742 S. 60.00, Sup. 50c	60.50	27. 492 S. 6.90	6.90
14. 24 S. 18.00, Sup. 1.50	19.50	20. 780 S. 1.25, Sup. 95c	2.20	27. 650 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00
14. 198 S. 5.25	5.25	21. 2 Sup. 75c	.75	27. 676 S. 7.50, Sup. 50c	8.00
14. 520 S. 7.50, Sup. 90c	8.40	21. 256 S. 30.00	30.00	27. 700 S. 60.00	60.00
15. 11 S. 4.20	4.20	21. 297 Sup. 50c	.50	28. 389 S. 7.50	7.50
15. 19 S. 13.25, Sup. 1.75	15.00	21. 28 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00	28. 539 S. 2.25	2.25
15. 75 S. 10.50, Sup. 1.00	11.50	21. 278 S. 72.50	72.50	28. 710 S. 103.75, Sup.	
15. 163 S. 7.50, Sup. 25c	7.75	21. 313 S. 17.50, Sup. 50c	18.00	28. 741 S. 9.00, Sup. 50c	9.50
15. 239 S. 2.50	2.50	21. 411 S. 4.50	4.50	28. 751 S. 22.50, Sup. 1.95	24.45
15. 253 S. 7.05	7.05	21. 429 Sup. 50c	.50	28. 754 S. 32.00	32.00
15. 277 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c	3.50	21. 487 S. 7.05	7.05	28. 757 S. 2.40	2.40
15. 308 S. 15.00, Sup. 2.00	17.00	21. 755 S. 7.50	7.50	28. 782 S. 40.00, Sup. 50c	40.50
15. 343 S. 27.50, Sup. 1.50	29.00	21. 21 S. 12.50	12.50	28. 132 S. 50c, Sup. 20c	.70
15. 350 S. 6.00	6.00	21. 59 S. 3.00	3.00	28. 321 S. 3.00	3.00
15. 384 S. 5.85	5.85	21. 158 S. 4.50	4.50	28. 335 S. 9.90, Sup. 10c	10.00
15. 399 S. 12.00, Sup. 65c	12.65	21. 186 Sup. 80c	.80	28. 716 S. 6.25, Sup. 4.65	10.90
15. 566 S. 2.50, Sup. 4.20	6.70	21. 251 S. 7.20	7.20	28. 771 S. 6.00	6.00
15. 741 Sup. 2.50	2.50	21. 403 S. 3.75	3.75	28. 39 Disbanded, money in treasury	.56
15. 793 S. 2.50, Sup. 1.00	3.50	22. Joint Council of St. Louis, Mo., Sup.	2.50	28. 60 S. 20.00, Sup. 5.00	25.00
15. 801 S. 6.00, Sup. 30c	6.30	22. 60 S. 21.25, Sup. 25c	21.50	28. 176 S. 11.25	11.25
15. 805 S. 5.50, Sup. 20c	5.70	22. 138 S. 3.75	3.75	28. 311 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.50	9.00
15. 8 S. 16.00, Sup. 1.25	17.25	22. 149 S. 7.50	7.50	28. 342 S. 11.25	11.25
15. 65 S. 3.60, Sup. 75c	4.35	22. 151 S. 19.50	19.50	29. 74 S. 7.95	7.95
15. 387 S. 7.50	7.50	22. 230 Sup. 30c	.30	29. 76 S. 8.70	8.70
15. 9 S. 11.55	11.55	22. 257 S. 10.00, Sup. 1.50	11.50	29. 175 S. 2.85	2.85
15. 815 S. 17.75, Sup. 6.00	23.75	22. 264 S. 20.00, Sup. 1.50	21.50	29. 242 S. 20.00, Sup. 3.75	23.75
16. 41 S. 22.50	22.50	22. 286 S. 10.50, Sup.	10.50	29. 288 S. 15.00	15.00
16. 97 S. 3.00	3.00	22. 328 S. 15.00	15.00	29. 344 S. 7.25	7.25
16. 221 S. 22.50, Sup. 1.00	23.50	22. 565 S. 3.60, Sup. 40c	4.00	29. 365 S. 7.50, Sup. 1.25	8.75
16. 271 S. 8.00	8.00	22. 589 S. 3.00, Sup. 50c	3.50	29. 385 S. 2.75, Sup. 20c	2.95
16. 310 S. 4.75, Sup. 1.25	6.00	22. 705 S. 762.50, Sup.	795.50	29. 408 Sup. 50c	.50
16. 347 Sup. 1.00	1.00	22. 768 S. 8.00	8.00	29. 416 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00
16. 382 S. 6.00	6.00	22. 778 S. 2.55	2.55	29. 561 S. 23.75, Sup. 1.75	25.50
16. 423 S. 4.50, Sup. 50c	5.00	22. 62 S. 14.25, Sup. 2.25	16.50	29. 696 S. 2.40	2.40
16. 503 S. 3.00	3.00	22. 449 S. 70.00, Sup. 2.50	72.50	29. 722 S. 82.50, Sup. 7.50	90.00
16. 644 S. 30.00	30.00	22. 628 S. 26.25	26.25	29. 726 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 711 S. 125.00, Sup.	128.50	22. 714 S. 16.25, Sup. 2.50	18.75	29. 729 S. 15.00	15.00
16. 731 S. 95.00	95.00			29. 250 S. 1.20	1.20
16. 763 S. 16.25, Sup. 1.58	17.83			29. 64 S. 7.50	7.50
16. 811 S. 3.45	3.45				

Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.	Ult. No.	Am't.
29. 154 S. 6.00	6.00	30. 221 S. 15.00	15.00	30. 620 S. 4.95, Sup. 30c	5.25
29. 296 S. 1.50	1.50	30. 272 S. 2.10	2.10	30. 636 Sup. 1.00	1.00
29. 364 S. 10.80, Sup. 75c	11.55	30. 390 S. 5.50, Sup. 1.00	6.50	30. 11 S. 2.50, Sup. 50c	3.00
29. 784 S. 7.00, Sup. 60c	7.60	30. 359 S. 7.50	7.50	30. 27 S. 2.25, Sup. 75c	3.00
30. 49 S. 15.00, Sup. 4.00	19.00	30. 357 S. 3.00	3.00	30. 719 S. 161.25	161.25
30. 63 S. 17.75	17.75	30. 506 S. 12.50	12.50	30. 748 S. 90.00, Sup. 5.00	95.00
30. 69 S. 4.80	4.80	30. 575 S. 20.00, Sup. 5.00	25.00		

EXPENDITURES.

Ult.	Am't.	Ult.	Am't.
1. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	\$ 10.00	13. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 746..	195.00
1. E. L. Turley, May salary	150.00	13. Geo. Innis, on account	100.00
1. C. P. Shea, balance of May salary and expenses	28.40	13. M. J. Dwyer, on account	25.00
1. H. K. Sullivan, balance of May salary and expenses	135.20	13. W. H. Payne, for organizing Local 360	5.00
1. Chas. Robb, balance of May salary and expenses	117.90	13. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	26.00
1. Chas. Robb, on account	100.00	14. John F. O'Kane, benefits for Local 224	700.00
1. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00	14. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00
1. Frank Morrison, April per capita to A. F. of L.	420.75	14. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	25.00
1. F. A. Markey, in full for May salary and expenses	155.75	16. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750..	180.00
1. Samuel Johnson, balance of May salary and expenses	94.15	16. Samuel Johnson, on account	75.00
1. Wm. Rowbotham, balance of May salary and expenses	64.75	16. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
1. Indiana Trust Co., for June rent..	100.00	16. C. P. Shea, on account	40.00
2. Noah T. Alber, four days' salary as organizer	12.00	17. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755	325.00
2. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00	17. Central Union Telephone Co., for rental and long distance service..	45.05
2. Geo. Innis, in full for May salary and expenses	176.28	19. E. A. Ottl, for organizing Local 147	5.00
2. C. F. O'Neill, in full for May salary and expenses	241.65	19. J. B. Fitzpatrick, on account.....	100.00
2. Moorman & Geller, for printing supplies	23.00	19. Whitehead & Hoag Co., for buttons	147.30
2. John F. O'Kane, benefits for Local 224	700.00	20. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 750..	150.00
3. F. P. Fall, in full for May salary and expenses	129.24	20. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,050.00
4. Edw. Gould, benefits for Local 98..	200.00	20. James J. Dwyer, balance of June salary	50.00
4. H. K. Sullivan, on account	100.00	21. J. W. Aspergren, for organizing Local 346	5.00
6. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,100.00	22. Stamps, received on supplies from Local 230	.30
7. J. B. Fitzpatrick, benefits for Local 491	300.00	22. A. J. Reed, benefits for Local 746..	150.00
7. Western Union Telegraph Co. for May messages	2.97	23. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755	275.00
8. Postal Telegraph Co., for May messages	37.59	23. W. L. Thompson, for organizing Local 385	5.00
8. C. P. Shea, on account	100.00	23. Adams Express Co., expressage on May Magazines	9.55
8. A. B. Walton, in full for May salary and expenses	128.65	23. A. B. Walton, on account.....	50.00
8. Edw. Gould, in full for May salary and expenses	177.60	23. Moorman & Geller, for printing....	42.70
8. James J. Dwyer, on account of salary	15.00	24. Thos. Martin, two weeks' salary as organizer	40.00
8. The Cheltenham Press, for printing the Magazine	515.53	25. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00
8. Iliff Stationery Co., office supplies, etc.	12.15	25. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00
8. Indianapolis Gas Co., for office lights	1.17	25. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00
8. Remington Typewriter Co., office supplies	4.25	25. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00
9. Samuel Johnson, on account	25.00	25. M. O'Neill, four weeks' salary to date	60.00
9. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	50.00	25. Samuel Johnson, on account	10.00
10. N. W. Evans, on account	50.00	25. Wm. Rowbotham, on account	25.00
10. Adams Express Co., expressage on April Magazines	10.43	27. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	900.00
11. Chas. Reid, salary to date	40.00	27. Frank Morrison, per capita tax to the A. F. of L.	420.75
11. L. Dunn, salary to date	30.00	28. N. W. Evans, balance of June salary and expenses	111.30
11. L. Larsen, salary to date	30.00	28. Wm. Rowbotham, balance of June salary and expenses	71.30
11. C. Haug, salary to date	30.00	28. M. J. Dwyer, on account	50.00
13. Stamps, received on supplies from 260	.50	28. Stamps, received from Local 132, on supplies	.70
13. T. J. Daniels, benefits for Locals 405 and 526	1,050.00	28. Diamond Steam Laundry Co., for towels	1.00
		29. Stamps received from Local 408 on supplies	.50
		29. Geo. McGinnis, for postage	27.00
		30. M. J. Dwyer, benefits for Local 755	275.00
		30. Whitehead & Hoag Co., for buttons	147.30
		30. E. L. Turley, for railroad fare and expenses to St. Louis, Mo., and return	19.20
		30. Adams Express Co., expressage....	82.45
		30. American Express Co., expressage..	4.95
		30. United States Co., Expressage	.28

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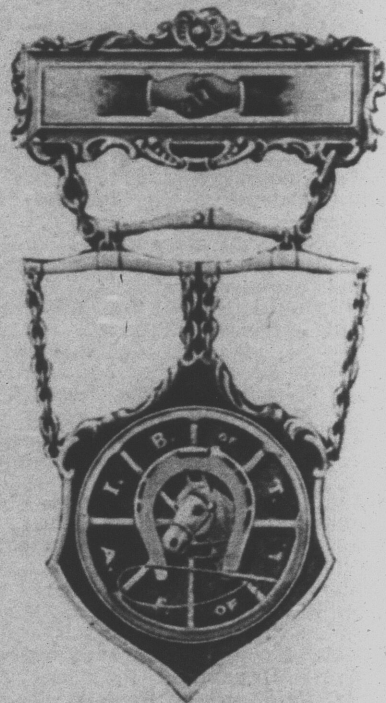


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